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CATARRH.

OBSERVATIONS ON ITS NATURE, SYMPTOMS, EFFECTS, TREATMENT AND CURE.

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Among the long list of chronic diseases which afflict the human frame, Catarrh is the one most prevalent, most offensive, most productive of discomfort, and most liable to a variety of dangerous and distressing complications. In its progressive stages of development, the senses of smell, taste, hearing and sight, suffer more or less; the throat and lungs become implicated, and the development of consumption is a very frequent result.

The earliest and most prominent symptom of Catarrh is a discharge from the head, varying in its nature in different cases, and even in the same individual at different times. It may be a thin, colorless, nasal fluid, or a pasty, starch-like substance. Generally, however, it is a thick, opaque, viscid, purulent, or muco-purulent matter, either subcolored, greenish yellow, or of a deep green tint, occasionally streaked or flecked with blood. Its coolness and offensive is the discharge, in many cases, that patients feel as though their whole head were in a state of corruption.

"HAWKING."

Much of the discharge passes backward into the throat, necessitating frequent expectoration, or a tough, viscid, tenacious phlegm collects behind and above the soft palate, in the passage between the throat and head, embarrassing respiration, and exciting a sensation of irritation and uneasiness, which gives rise to a constant and almost irresistible desire to relieve the discomfort by drawing the mucus into the throat, so as to eject it up the mouth. This practice, popularly known as "hawking," is characteristic of Catarrh, and proves so embarrassing to the few affected as it is disagreeable to those around. Again,

THE OFFENSIVE MATTER HARDENS,

and deposits itself on the membrane in the shape of dry, hard crusts, which in some cases accumulate to such an extent as to form, as it were, a plug in the nose, obstructing breathing and producing serious discomfort. Fragments of these morbid concretions occasionally pass into the throat, but more generally they are blown from the nose with considerable violence, in pieces from one to two inches in length, either solid or tubular in form, and often bearing the exact shape of the nasal cavity. This condition is indicative of ulceration, which, in time, may destroy the bony structure of the nose and produce its subsequent falling.

The greatest amount of discomfort is always experienced in the morning, when often such violent and persistent efforts are necessary to relieve the head of the tenacious secretion that the chest becomes strained and sore; nausea, retching, and even vomiting ensue, and headache or dizziness not unusually augments the general distress. In some cases, even the most powerful efforts fail, until some food or stimulant is swallowed, after which the morbid matter is dislodged more readily.

OFFENSIVE BREATH.

The breath is always tainted, and sometimes so revoltingly offensive as to render the sufferer an object of disgust to himself as well as to others, and cases are occasionally met with in which the secretion putrefies, giving rise to stench which is really overpowering, and sufficiently fetid to pollute the atmosphere of a whole room. Thus a person afflicted with Catarrh lives continually in an impure atmosphere of his own surrounding, and inhales the poisonous effluvia with every breath. On this account the lungs become weak and debased, the blood soon loses its vitalizing power, and symptoms of emaciation are noticed.

THE NASAL MEMBRANE IS THICKENED

and congested, causing the nose to be stopped up, sometimes on one side, sometimes on the other, and often on both, giving rise to a disagreeable "stuffy" sensation in the head, accompanied by occasional violent and prolonged paroxysms of sneezing.

The voice is weak, indistinct, hoarse, or of a nasal character, while oftentimes there are a continuous hoarseness and discordance. There is also a sense of irritation in the throat, and frequent attempts to clear the parts of phlegm, producing the sound "hem" more or less forcibly.

The sense of smell is generally blunted or entirely lost in Catarrh, and a similar effect on the taste occasionally results. The eyes are apt to become irritated and disposed to water excessively on exposure to cold or wind, and a sense of weariness of sight is experienced after slight visual exertions.

DEAFNESS AND NOISES IN THE HEAD.

Catarrh is one of the most frequent causes of deafness. Scarcely any one afflicted with this disease for any length of time, retains a normal acuteness of the hearing power. With some the hearing suffers at first only by spells, the ears becoming obstructed during each accession of cold, or stopped up while blowing the nose, but by degrees the spells of deafness occur oftener and last longer, until at length the hearing remains permanently impaired. In others the hearing grows indistinct without the appearance of any premonitory symptoms, and the deafness increases steadily, until all useful hearing is lost. The diminution of hearing in these cases occurs, however, in so slow and gradual a manner that it is not perceptible, except at long intervals of time.

Noises in the head, as of the escape of steam, the roaring of the ocean, the ringing of bells, the singing of the tea kettle, and resembling, in fact, every conceivable sound, often make their appearance, and add materially to the existing distress.

COUGH OF VARIABLE SEVERITY

is a result of Catarrh. Sometimes it amounts merely to a raking effort, productive either of no expectoration at all, or simply of a pellet of bluish-looking mucus. Occasionally, however, the cough is severe and harassing, and the expectoration is either alarmingly copious or so tenacious as to necessitate almost constant efforts for its removal. As a natural result of this condition there ensue loss of appetite, excessive debility and emaciation. Indeed, in some instances the loss of flesh is so considerable and progressive as to suggest the existence of tubercular disease, and not a few cases of Catarrh that come under my notice have been regarded as Consumption, and so treated by unwary or inexperienced practitioners.

PAINFUL SENSATIONS.

The disease speedily extends to the air cavities of the bones of the forehead and face, giving rise to a distressing sensation of heavy weight or compression over the forehead, especially in the region above and between the eyes, and to a feeling of fullness, heat, irritation, soreness or pain in the nostrils near the root of the nose, as well as in the upper part of the throat, above and behind the soft palate. Sometimes there is pain obstinately fixed in some particular spot, as in the temples, on the top of the head, at the back of the neck or behind the orbits, and, occasionally, pain manifests itself in the face of so severe a character that it is frequently mistaken for neuralgia.

EFFECTS UPON THE SYSTEM.

The pernicious influence of catarrh upon the system soon manifests itself in a variety of ways. The patient loses flesh and strength, is languid, unable to perform mental or physical labor with the usual facility, is nervous, depressed in spirits, timid, agitated and inclined to drowsiness and sleep; the memory is weakened and its permanent impairment seriously threatened.

The appetite becomes weak and capricious, a result scarcely to be wondered at, when we take into consideration the large amount of offensive secretion from the head and throat which is continually being conveyed to the stomach by the food and drink, or passes down during sleep, vitiating the gastric juice and interfering with the digestion.

The mucous membrane becomes morbidly sensitive to unfavorable influences, and in spite of the utmost care becomes affected from the slightest causes, so that at last even a breath of wind upon the lining of the nose or throat becomes productive of a cold, and gives rise to a serious disturbance of the respiratory organs. Thus the patient is subjected to frequent and repeated colds, each one aggravating the disease by giving it a new impulse, and attacking a larger extent of surface than its predecessor. In this manner the difficulty spreads from organ to organ, invading the throat, larynx, trachea and bronchial tubes, until, encroaching further and further, it reaches the finer ramifications of the bronchi, when a slight impulse is required to send it to the lungs.

Experience has proved that in the majority of cases Catarrh becomes the starting point of consumptive development, the disease being transmitted to the lungs both by nervous connection and continuity of surface, and so frequently has this course been noticed, that Catarrh must be regarded as a premonition and one of the very earliest manifestations of Consumption.

OUR METHOD OF TREATMENT.

My the system of treatment which we have originated and pursued for years with uniform success, a complete and permanent cure of this repulsive disorder can be effected. This we have demonstrated in thousands of cases, representing the disease in every form, and in all its various stages of development. Our applications are made to reach the diseased parts in the most direct and positive manner, instantaneously penetrating every cell and cavity of the head communicating with the nostrils, and subjecting every portion of the affected membrane to the healing action of the remedy employed, with the most beneficial results.

In this manner we have treated the most obstinate cases of Catarrh with complete success, after all other attempts had failed. The following are the distinguishing features of our method of practice:

1. A single application gives immediate comfort, and relieves at once the most distressing and painful symptoms.

2. The hardened secretions are softened and removed, causing the greatest amount of relief to the sufferer.

3. The ulcerated surface is deodorized, every unpleasant smell is removed, and the breath is restored to its natural sweetness and purity.

4. The poisonous action of the disease upon the throat is neutralized and arrested, threatened consumption averted, and, last of all, a complete and radical cure is fully established.

5. The applications do not cause the least pain or distress, and do not interefere with diet or business.

In all cases of Catarrh where the system suffers from the deleterious effects of scrofula or other vitiated condition of the blood, the local treatment is invariably conjoined with constitutional remedies. While, in such cases, the former is applied to correct the unhealthy local action, and to heal the inflamed and ulcerated surface, the latter is employed to apply the ax to the root of the cause from which the local disease has grown.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The practice of Dr. LIGHTHILL is confined to the treatment of all chronic, obstinate or complicated diseases requiring either medical or surgical aid. A large share of his attention has always been devoted to the treatment of Catarrh, Deafness, and diseases of the respiratory organs, and the dangerous and vexatious character of these diseases is deemed a sufficient apology for calling attention to their nature and to the system of treatment inaugurated and employed by Dr. LIGHTHILL for their relief and cure. Twenty years ago, when Dr. LIGHTHILL commenced the practice of his profession, aural surgery was in its infancy, and the treatment of diseases of the ear confined chiefly to the mercenary ministrations of ignorant pretenders. So slender was the success achieved in aural difficulties at that time, that the restoration of lost hearing was generally regarded beyond the reach of medical art. Dr. LIGHTHILL believes that he was the first regularly-educated physician in this country who devoted himself more particularly to the practice of that neglected branch of medical science. His book on "Deafness; Its Causes and Prevention," was the first work of the kind published in America, and its value and importance can be best estimated by the flattering reception which it met with from the Press and a discriminating public throughout the country. His practical success in many difficult, and often in seemingly hopeless, cases has shown conclusively that deafness or hearing can be restored or materially benefited in a majority of cases by the methods of treatment employed by him—methods based upon strictly rational and scientific principles. In this connection it may not be out of place to state that Dr. LIGHTHILL has the honor of being the first medical writer on catarrh, as he was the first to recognize it as a distinct and important disease, and to study its nature, symptoms and effects. His views of its dangerous character, especially as the chief agent in the development of consumption, have been verified by the researches of the most distinguished physicians of our time, and the system of treatment introduced, and since carried by him to scientific perfection by means of improved apparatus for topical applications, has been fully indorsed by the highest medical authorities.

Dr. LIGHTHILL avails himself of this opportunity to assure those who may apply to him for relief, that they will receive every benefit which it is possible to derive from scientific treatment, skillful attendance, a comprehensive experience and unremitting attention, and that he is prepared to furnish to those interested references to parties of the highest respectability, who have submitted themselves to his treatment with beneficial results. Dr. LIGHTHILL may be consulted from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M. at his residence,

NO. 102 WEST 24TH-ST.

THE HAVANA TRAGEDY.

Detailed Account of the Recent Troubles.

Results of Students' Freaks in the Local Cemetery.

Arrest and Trial of the Offenders.

Intense Excitement in the Mob-Ruled City.

An Armed Populace Clamor for Their Blood.

How the Death-Sentence was Proclaimed and Executed.

The steam-ship *City of Merida*, which left Vera Cruz on Nov. 22, Progreso on Nov. 25, and Havana on Nov. 28, reached this port yesterday. By the courtesy of Purser BENNEL, the following highly-important letter, from our own correspondent, was promptly received at this office.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Nov. 28, 1871.

Havana, once the proud Queen of the Antilles, which has seen within its walls so many acts of bloodshed, has once more been the scene of terror and fear, of profanation and execration. Would that I could give another origin to the spectacle which reached its culminating point yesterday afternoon, that I could say that the refuse of our population instead of gentlemen of refinement and talent, had been the instigators of a conflict which has ended with their death and plunged their sorrowing families in mourning. But the truth must be told.

STUDENTS' FREAKS.

The medical class of the Havana University meets immediately behind the old cemetery in St. Dionisius' Hall. Like all other students, the medical students of Havana are very lively, and as noisy and full of mischief as everywhere else. On Thursday last the medical class, on entering their room, were informed that no lecture would be given that day, as the professor of anatomy was unwell. The class, composed of young men and boys, immediately left the college, when one of the number, stated to have been ALONSO ALVAREZ DE LA CAMPA, proposed to jump over the cemetery walls in the rear of the college, and have some fun. All agreed, and in a few moments the whole party was inside. After roaming around for a few minutes, they met before the vault in which GONZALO CASTANON, whom the Spaniards venerate as a political martyr, and who was killed by the Cubans in Key West, lies buried. Whatever may have tempted these young people, or whoever may have instigated the deed, they forgot for a moment that they were gentlemen and Christians, forget their respect for the dead, and committed an act which at all times would have been reprehensible, but which, considering the circumstances and the esteem in which CASTANON'S memory is held by the Spaniards, was insane. Some of them defiled the grave by breaking the glass of the urn in which CASTANON'S remains repose, scattering the wreaths hung there by friends, and tearing up the sod in front of the grave. The height of their senseless and profane behavior was reached when they wrote on the tombstone the following:

"GONZALO CASTANON muerto en tierra estraña
Por los pecados de la vil España."

(GONZALO CASTANON, who died in a foreign land, suffering for the crimes of vile Spain.)

There was another verse which was so vulgar and indecent that I am compelled to omit it. The priest in charge of the cemetery heard the noise and approached them, remonstrating with them, but he was forced to retire, the young men flinging stones and filth at him, and hooting and yelling like so many demons. They then went home, but the matter was noised about; hundreds of people went to see the tomb and read the scrawl. The priest at once preferred charges.

THE ARREST.

When Gov. ROBERTS, Acting executive, heard of the affair, he went to the Medical School on Saturday, when all the students were assembled, and demanded the names of the ring-leaders, but nobody spoke. Public indignation was rising rapidly. All were marched off to the public jail, and placed in a large room by themselves, separate from the rest of the prisoners. Three or four of the young men then declared who had been the ring-leaders in the business, and before night six students had been placed in solitary confinement, and on Sunday their number was swelled to eight. The grand parade of the volunteers and review by Gen. CESARO, the new Segundo Cabo, was ordered for that afternoon, and those acquainted with our people saw that something unusual was brewing. In the meantime the excitement among the volunteers (a portion of them) and of the ultra-Spaniards had become intense, but the upper classes still had sufficient power to keep down all manifestations of their violent and less reasonable companions and countrymen. The parade took its usual course, everything passing off quietly until the two last companies of the Fifth Battalion passed, when shouts were heard of "*Mueran los Traidores!*" The troops then disbanded, and all went home to dinner.

DEMONSTRATIONS OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

About 7 o'clock shouts were heard from the vicinity of the Plaza de Armas, in front of the Tacon Theatre and around the jail, and shortly afterward the bugles of the volunteers sounded the general call. Volunteers with their rifles and in full uniform, were seen running toward either of the three places above named, and at 8 the city had assumed a sombre look, people generally closing their houses, and very few persons being about with the exception of the volunteers. Nothing was heard except hoarse and discordant sounds of "*Mueran los Traidores*," "Hurrah for the memory of GONZALO CASTANON," "Death to the Students!" The rougher portion of the volunteers had the upper hand, the efforts of many of their number to induce them to retire proving of no avail. By 9, the at first insignificant crowds had augmented to several thousand in number, and committee after committee mounted the steps of Gen. CESARO'S residence, demanding the heads of the students. Gen. CESARO, who is only four weeks here, firmly refused, and threats were made to hang him, the Governor, Gen. CLARIJO, of the Engineers, and Gen. VERENG, of the Artillery. At last a compromise was effected, the city being then entirely in the hands of this armed mob, and the authorities without power or influence. A Court-martial for the trial of the students was organized, composed of officers of the regular army and volunteer forces, in equal numbers. Gen. VERENG and Gov. ROBERTS went to the jail, and the volunteers held them prisoners until the trial was concluded, and until after the Court-martial had retired to deliberate on their verdict. In the meantime, the different battalions had organized in a more proper manner, marching silently toward the jail, another body guarding Gen. CESARO in his own house. The city was in fear and trembling, expecting every moment to see the volunteers carry an old threat into execution—to enter the houses of suspected Cubans and massacre them. But nothing of the kind happened, the volunteers demanding only the heads of the young students, some of them mere boys. The public knew that the Court-martial could only give one verdict—that of death, as the volunteers would not be satisfied with anything less, and if the Court-martial had not given this verdict, the volunteers would have killed them, numberless threats to that effect being heard everywhere.

READING THE SENTENCES.

This state of affairs continued until 1 o'clock in the afternoon, when several hundred volunteers belonging to all battalions were drawn up before Gen. CESARO'S residence. A number of officers appeared on the balcony, among them Gen. VERENG, of the artillery, and the Judge-Advocate of the Court-martial, who had just signed it. A death-like silence reigned for a while, all eyes were turned to the balcony. The few Cubans not among the volunteers were easily discernible by their sad faces, expressing impotent rage and sorrow. The Judge-Advocate then read in a clear voice:

"In conformity with the preceding documents, I (CESARO) approve the sentence of the verbal Court-martial, pronounced in this trial, by which are condemned to death D. Alonso Alvarez de la Campa, D. José Marcos Lleru y Medina, D. Carlos Augusto Latorre, D. Eladio Gonzalez Toledo, D. Pascual Rodrigues y Perez, D. Anacleto Bermudes, D. Angel Laborde and D. Carlos Verdugo."

A shout of joy, such as I never desire to hear again, went up from the ranks of the volunteers, and the Judge Advocate then continued to read:

"Are also condemned to six years of confinement in the Penitentiary, as hard labor, Luis Cédeyra y Bravo, D. Antonio Reyes, D. Juan Silva, D. Estéban Bermudes, don Manuel Martenes, D. Fermin Valdés, D. Guillermo del Cristo, D. Angel Valdés, D. José Francisco Hévia, D. Francisco Armona y Armenteros y D. Pedro de la Torre. To four years confinement in the Penitentiary: D. Teodoro Serra, D. Francisco Polese, D. Manuel Viéyes, D. Fernando Mendez, D. Enrique Campos, D. Ricardo Montes, D. Luis Pimienta, D. Bernado Rasago, D. Isidro Zertuya Ojeda, D. José Ramirez y Tovar, D. Francisco Solanco, D. Alfredo Alvarez, D. Ricardo Cantos, D. Eduardo Bard Frimo, D. José Rubal, D. José Salazar, D. Mateo Frias, D. Alfredo de la Torre, D. Cárlos Rodriguez Mena and D. Enrique Fernandez. To six months of imprisonment in the jail: Alonso Pascual, Eduvio Tacoronta, and Francisco Codina, and liberating Octavio Smith and Ildefonso Alonso y Masa, the State taking charge and seizing all property belonging to the condemned. And let the sentence be immediately carried into execution."

Another voice then cried out: "The prisoners will be executed at 4 o'clock this afternoon."

The volunteers now retired, but detachments from different battalions remained in the yard of the Segundo Cabo's palace, and everybody was preparing to witness the feast provided, the sight of eight young men executed, condemned by mob law under the guise of justice, guilty of a thoughtless act, but not of one meriting death.

THE EXECUTION.

At 4 o'clock a detachment of volunteers was seen to issue from the jail, closely followed by several priests, by the students sentenced to death, and by the commander of the place, Col. VILLALONGA. Not a sound was heard, the young men thus cruelly sentenced to meet an early and sudden death marching firmly forward, expressing their regret to Col. VILLALONGA at the act which they had committed, stating also to the priests that it was simply done in a spirit of liveliness, and not with any political bias, forgiving those who had shouted for, and were now obtaining their blood in such an unjust manner, and hoping to meet their Maker. Their steps never faltered, and many a spectator's heart bled to see eight young men, hardly out of their teens, passing by on their way to another world. They knelt down, muttering a prayer, the firing party of the volunteers was drawn up in order, the command to make ready was almost whispered, the commanding officer of the volunteers turning his head aside to hide his emotion. Then came another short command to take aim, immediately followed by the fatal word, "fire," when all were seen lying on the ground, four motionless, and four in the last agonies, from which kindly bullets relieved them. When the volley was fired, a cry of agony and pain was heard. Many volunteers stated to your correspondent that they would never care to witness such a scene again, but that the example had been necessary. If the Courts had not been influenced by the pressure of the volunteers, they would all have escaped with a few years in the penitentiary or jail. Immediately after the execution the bodies were taken to the new cemetery, there guarded by a detachment of volunteers, and then buried after the fashion in this country for poor people and animals, namely, four in one hole and without coffins. No disturbance of any kind took place then or up to the 3d, (today,) and none is expected.

INCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

During the trial of the students a volunteer accused an officer of the regular army, who was a member of the Court-martial, of being a traitor. The officer slapped the volunteer in the face and there the matter ended.....A volunteer officer belonging to the artillery was attacked by two negroes and a mulatto. The officer was wounded in the thigh, when some volunteers ran to his assistance, and killed the three colored men. The mulatto, before dying, stated to the officer, that he had received a twenty-five-dollar bill to kill him, for some students. The bill was found in his possession.....The Spaniards say that the whole business is the work of the Lebroudes. This may be so, but I doubt it, and think the affair in the cemetery was entirely unpremeditated. The Cubans say that the Government has ceased to exist, and that the mob intimidates the people. They are partly right, but it must be confessed that the volunteer officers had exceedingly hard work to restrain their men from committing other acts.....The execution of these students has thrown a pall upon the whole city. Thousands I may say, who hitherto were either neutral or even sided with the Spaniards, have become their bitter enemies. Many families are in mourning. A general feeling of disgust pervades the community, and many Spaniards who have grown-up sons are making preparations to leave the island, fearful that their sons may compromise themselves. Nearly all the youths executed are sons of Spaniards and volunteers. After close research, I cannot find that the grave of GUEMAN had been touched, and many persons assume that the entire affair at the cemetery was greatly exaggerated.

QUASIMODO.

A Feat of Horsemanship.

From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph and Messenger, Nov. 30.

We saw yesterday a feat in horsemanship which surpassed anything we have ever seen. Mr. J. J. CLAY was driving a Canadian stud up Third-street, and when near Cherry-street the bit broke. The horse at once commenced running at a rapid rate, but with the greatest degree of composure Mr. CLAY jumped from the buggy upon the horse's back and catching him by the nose and throat, held him fast until he had recovered from his fright, when he sent for a new bridle and drove off as though nothing had happened. It was to us one of the most exciting scenes we have ever witnessed.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Reliable and Satisfactory Reports on His Condition.

The Favorable Symptoms Continuing—Quiet Condition of the Patient—Hopes Entertained of His Rallying.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Sunday, Dec. 3—3 A. M.—The condition of the Prince of WALES is considered satisfactory by his physicians, the symptoms being very favorable this morning. It is understood, however, that the patient is not yet out of danger.

The present stage of the disease is a critical one, and the physicians are cautious about holding out decided hopes of the Prince's recovery.

Public feeling is somewhat easier today, as it is hoped that the fever is expending itself.

Five o'clock P. M.—The Prince has passed the day very quietly, the favorable symptoms already reported, being without change. Should no unfavorable turn in the fever manifest itself during the night, the crisis may be considered as nearly past.

The slight illness of the Princess ALEXANDRA was caused by anxiety about her husband. She is now wholly recovered. As heretofore, the Queen continues in close attendance upon her son, and bears up wonderfully under her great trial.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Gatherings of Senators, Representatives and Politicians—Speaker Blaine Carefully Guarding His Committee Lists—The "Manufacturers' Conference" to be Held in the Arlington—What Mr. Sumner Threatens to Do.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The influx of Congressmen and others since yesterday has been very great, and the hotels have assumed the refreshing aspect of busy crowds, all exchanging greetings, comparing notes, and indulging in speculations on what the morrow will bring forth. The main interest, of course, centres in the formation of the committees, about which there is yet no certain information, beyond the fact that they will be announced to-morrow. Speaker BLAINE has been invisible to most people since he has been here, and all attempts to discover his conclusions have been unavailing. Mr. DAWES pronounce the statement that he has been tendered, and has agreed to accept, the Chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee totally unfounded, he having had no communication on that subject with the Speaker since last Spring. Nevertheless, that is no reason why he may not be at the head of the Committee, when the list is announced to-morrow. All the indications point that way to-night. The high tariff people have set their faces strongly against GARFIELD, regarding him as too liberal. Yet if DAWES goes to the head, Mr. GARFIELD will be placed second or third on the Committee. WHEELER, of New-York, is also talked of for a place on the Ways and Means, though the Speaker knows that he much prefers to remain Chairman of Pacific Railroads, where he is a safe and useful man. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, now Chairman of Naval Affairs, is regarded as the most eligible member to succeed Mr. DAWES on Appropriations, should the latter be transferred. SHELLABARGER stands a fair chance of going to the head of the Committee on Claims, which would be recognized as a fitting selection, and would at once place an embargo on all "jobs" in that direction. But it is well nigh useless to indulge in predictions, since, in twenty-four hours more, everybody will know all about it. Up to the present time forty-one Senators at least have arrived in the city, and about eighty members of the House are here. Among the Senators are Messrs. Anthony, Conkling, Senter, Edmonds, Chandler, Frelinghuysen, Caldwell, Hamlin, Patterson, Sumner, Trumbull and Wilson. Senator Schurz is expected to-morrow morning. There are already several more than a quorum of the Senate present, and a few more are sure to be here to-morrow by noon. There are yet absent more than thirty less than a quorum of the House; but on examining the list of arrivals it is seen that the remote States, like Maine, Massachusetts, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa and Mississippi, have much fuller delegations at hand than New-York, New-Jersey and Maryland, and there is no doubt that to-morrow morning's trains will bring enough from three or four of these States alone to make the required number for organization. Among those who have now come are Blaine, Peters and Hale of Maine, Butler, Brooks and Dawes of Massachusetts, Halsey of New-Jersey, Stevenson, Bingham, Ambler, Foster and Garfield of Ohio, Beck of Kentucky, Eldridge of Wisconsin.

A DENIAL FROM MR. BLODGETT.

FOSTER BLODGETT, one of the Senators elect from Georgia, emphatically denies that he is in any way implicated with Collector ROSS, of Savannah, who is to be tried for defalcation. He says he never had a business transaction with ROSS in his life. The information on which the paragraph inculpating Mr. BLODGETT was based, came from a source entitled to credit though it may be mistaken, but the matter will nevertheless require Mr. BLODGETT'S personal attention before it is concluded.

THAT SECRET CONFERENCE.

The great conference of political "screwheads" that was recently announced for Harrisburg and did not take place is now set down for this city, at the Arlington, for Tuesday next. So far as heard from the high joint conferees are S. P. CUMMINGS, who is the Massachusetts Internationals, GEORGE WILKES and HORACE GREELEY. As Mr. CUMMINGS, one of the conferees, is authority for the announcement, it may be believed, or not, according to one's fancy. He says that Mr. WILKES thinks it possible to defeat the nomination of President GRANT, and is working a scheme for that purpose *à la* Magdalena Bay, but he himself thinks it is easier to prevent the election than the nomination. He will tell what Mr. GREELEY thinks about it when he comes to the Conference.

PERSONAL.

Among the prominent arrivals here outside of Congress are Governor-elect NOYES, of Ohio; Ex-Gov. STEVENSON, of Kentucky; Ex-Congressman RICE, of Maine; MARSHAL PARSONS, of the Supreme Court; Ex-Congressman O'NEILL, of Philadelphia; ROBERT STUYVESANT and HAMILTON E. TOWLE, of New-York.

SPECIE PAYMENTS AND CIVIL RIGHTS.

Mr. SUMNER to-night declares his intention to introduce into the Senate to-morrow his bill to provide for a return to specie payments. It will be remembered that a Boston correspondent of the TIMES not long since foreshadowed such action by the Senator. He is also going to ask immediate action on his Civil Rights bill, which has now been twice reported adversely by committees and defeated. He will try to secure action by the Senate without sending the bill to Committee again. In case he fails in this endeavor, he promises to make it very uncomfortable for the Senate by moving the bill as an amendment to or substitute for every bill that comes up, and especially the appropriation bills, so that the Senate will have to give it consideration and action to get it out of the way of other business.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

BRITISH CLAIMS.

Only about twenty claims have, as yet, been presented to the United States and British Commission. At the meeting on Wednesday, important questions will be considered. As various claims of British subjects, heretofore adjudicated in the Supreme Court and the Court of Claims, may now be presented to the Commission, a rule will be established concerning them.

INTERNAL REVENUE CASES.

A large number of old cases, principally of railroad corporations, pending in the Internal Revenue office for some months will, at an early day, be taken up and disposed of by the Commissioner.

COIN CERTIFICATES.

The total number of coin certificates redeemed since their first issue is $479,660,000, the highest numbers being at New-York, $451,344,920; at Boston, $15,130,020, and at Baltimore, $9,520,000. At twelve other cities the amounts varied from $1,000 to $700,000. The total amount outstanding on the 20th June last was nearly $20,000,000.

THE GENEVA COUNSEL.

There is no truth in the statement made in a special dispatch sent hence yesterday afternoon that dissatisfaction exists among the counsel who are to represent the United States at the Geneva Conference with the statement and the case prepared by BANCROFT DAVIS. On the contrary, Messrs. CUSHING and EVARTS commend it very warmly, and pronounce it a very able presentation of the matter. Mr. WAITE'S appointment is so recent that no expression of opinion has been received from him.

PENSIONS.

Up to the present date the Pension Bureau has disposed of 11,646 applications for pensions under the act granting pensions to survivors and widows of the war of 1812, but of which number 1,417 have been rejected, and 10,229 granted, as follows: To survivors, 9,609; to widows, 1,120. There are now pending 18,426 applications of survivors, and 3,365 applications of widows, making in all 21,807 applications on the file, and which are being disposed of as rapidly as possible.

BOND PURCHASES AND GOLD SALES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to buy one million of bonds every Wednesday, and to sell one million gold every Thursday during the month of December.

"HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES."

What Became of the French "Septembriseurs"—A Warning to the Butchers of the Commune.

A correspondent writes to the London *Times*: "In your able leader upon the Versailles trials you state, and very correctly, that 'what became of the famous (infamous?) "Septembreurs" history has never told us.' History may be a very respectable dame, as things go, but is certainly neither inquisitive nor infallible in her gossip, and if her Alumni cared to check the correctness of her information, they might appeal with advantage to those sources whence alone she has any right to draw it—the chronicles and correspondence of the Times. It is melancholy to think that in this case the public can endeavor to be referred to that vast, minute and interesting collection of *Archives Historiques* preserved at the Prefecture, and but lately one of the most valuable treasures of France, for the singularly authentic particulars of that fast in which you have discovered history to be at fault. Alas! those priceless State papers are now scattered to the winds, among the ashes of things most precious to that unfortunate nation, and scarcely less so to all Europe. Amid them, however, stored up under the jealous and appreciative guardianship of the late venerable archivist, whose acquaintance I was proud to possess, and among the historical curiosities he most prized, there existed a singular, and it is to be hoped unique, document relating, literally in letters of blood, the fearful tale of those barbarous September butcheries. With it, as if by way of appendix to the horrid text, was a bundle of small, discolored, and apparently insignificant papers, and in these was to be found the solution of the enigma propounded in your article of this day. The document in question was no other than the identical ledger which stood propped up on an improvised shelf, under the eye of MAILLARD, as that functionary paced up and down the passage leading into the back court of the Abbaye to superintend the brutal massacres of the wretched prisoners, who, after the mockery of a pretended trial, were turned out to be slaughtered while still in bewildered uncertainty of what their fate was to be. Wholesale, precipitate, and relentless as was this carnage, there would seem to have been a system in the proceedings. As each fresh victim appeared, his name was entered in the ledger, together with his condemnation for which no cause was assigned, in these words: '*Jugé pour peuple, et mis à mort, sur le champ.*' Occasionally, but with rare exceptions, appeared this variation: '*Jugé par le peuple et mis en liberté.*' And one curious and suggestive entry caused me if it had survived for the sake of testifying to the reckless estimate at which human life was held by these miscreants; it was scribbled in haste: '*Jugé par le peuple et mis en liber . . .*'—the last two words being erased by a stroke of the pen and followed by the addition of '*mort.*' Probably the wretched man was struck down by mistake, and this rough alteration of the register was considered sufficient to set the matter straight. The true explanation of this mysterious line none will ever know until this world has ceased to be. This ill-omened volume, which the flames have now devoured, I have held in my hand, and—not with a shudder—turned its grim pages, splashed as they were with the blood of those helpless victims, and stained by the gory fingers of the brutal *travailleurs* as they came in reeking from their sickening work to inscribe the names of the trembling fellow-creatures whom they had mangled and slain with their clubs and knives, and whose limbs were quivering on the ghastly heap without. Nevertheless their blood, like that of Abel, was crying for vengeance, and that vengeance was surely at hand; the file preserved along with this suspicious book consisted of the "bons" or checks for five and twenty francs each—the stipulated hire of these Paris braves, and which each "*Septembriseur*" was obliged to indorse with his name, calling, and address as he received the price of blood. Little did he think, when fulfilling this formality, that his own hand was signing his condemnation. Such, however, did this eventually prove to be. It was on this testimony that, after the restoration, these dastards, consisting of mechanics and artisans, were unmasked, arrested, tried, convicted, and consigned—not, indeed, to the fate they might justly have expected, but to penal servitude for the remainder of their lives. History need not hesitate to endorse this statement as a fact, though the archives which proved its correctness only exist now in

LONDON, Nov. 30. MEMORY.

Beautiful Depravity Extraordinary.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Dec. 1.

Although little JOE LYTLE is removed from the paths he was wont to tread in, he has composers at large who are striving, with great prospect of success, to emulate his deeds of thievery. One of these youngsters, named WILLIAM CARNEY, who has not yet entered his fourteenth year, it is said, has for some time past engaged in a systematic system of petty forgery that has few parallels for the impudence with which the operations were carried out, and the success attending them. The victimized parties in the case are the leather dealers of Walnut-street, Messrs. WALTER GOW & CO. From this firm the boy has secured at various times on orders forged in the name of JOHN HOLLAND, the pen manufacturer, quantities of leather which he had no difficulty in disposing of in small parcels to shoe-makers. The firm have lost $31 worth of material by the transaction, and it is quite surprising that they should have been duped so easily, as the orders were generally written in a bungling, boyish hand, and with words misspelled quite frequently. The youthful criminal formerly worked for Mr. HOLLAND, and there became initiated into the affairs of that gentleman. When arrested and taken to the Hammond-street Station-house, on the charge of obtaining goods by false pretenses, he bore the grave position he was placed in with a quiet air of nothingness quite melancholy to witness, and quietly told the officers that if they wanted the leather he would "turn it up" for them upon being released from custody.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Two Accidents on the Erie Railroad Yesterday.

A Locomotive Burst and Seven Freight-Cars Telescoped.

Many Persons Frozen to Death on the Republican River.

The Bodies of Seven Men Found in One Group.

Retrenchment in the South Carolina Legislature.

Ravages of Small-Pox in the City of Philadelphia.

LIFE ON THE ERIE.

Terrible Explosion of a Locomotive—Narrow Escape of the Engineer and Fireman.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HAWLEY, Penn., Dec. 3.—About 4 o'clock this morning the people of this village were aroused by a tremendous explosion proceeding from the direction of the Erie Railway Company's engine-house. It was soon found that a locomotive boiler had exploded. The engine-house was nearly demolished by the concussion. No one was on the engine at the time, so the injury was confined to the Company's property. Half an hour later the engineer and fireman would both have been at their posts, ready to start out with their train. The dome of the locomotive was sent a hundred feet up through the air, and came crashing back into the cab of the engine, entirely demolishing it. Heavy pieces of iron were thrown a great distance, damaging adjoining buildings and cars. The engine was No. 228, and considered a good one. It is not known what led to the explosion. The loss to the company will be quite large.

Early this morning one of the cars of a freight-train ran off the track near Rutherford Park. The cars in the rear, six in number, piled themselves upon it completely, wrecking the entire seven. They were partly loaded with valuable machinery, and the loss will amount to several thousand dollars. Both tracks were obstructed for several hours.

FROZEN ON THE PLAINS.

Snow Two Feet Deep on the Republican River—A Train Sunk in the Snow.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 3.—The snow in the Valley of the Republican is reported to be two feet deep. A large number of people are frozen. One party found seven men frozen to death. The Union Pacific express-trains due Dec. 1 and 2, both came in yesterday. No express-train from the west has arrived, and none has been sent west today. It is reported that the train due here this afternoon stuck in the snow at Elm Creek and will probably not get away from there before to-morrow morning.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Kuklux Trials Again Postponed—Legislative Retrenchment—Death of a Bishop.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 3.—In the Kuklux trials at Columbia, on Saturday, the Grand and Petit Jurors being organized, the former consisting of eight whites and thirteen colored, and the latter of twenty whites and thirty-two colored, several indictments under the Kuklux law were presented, and the prosecution moved to proceed with the trial. Counsel for the defense asked for a postponement of the hearing until Monday, which the Court granted. Mr. STARKWEAT, of Ohio, appeared, with REVERDY JOHNSON, for the defense.

The Legislature is addressing itself mainly to the inauguration of measures of retrenchment and reform in the management of the State finances. The clamor for repudiation has subsided, its impracticability being generally conceded.

Right Reverend THOMAS DAVIS, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of South Carolina, died suddenly at Camden, yesterday. He had been blind, feeble, and partially incapacitated for the performance of his ecclesiastical duties for many years past.

Small-Pox in Philadelph

A WELL-GOVERNED REPUBLIC.

Strong Words on Existing Issues—The Necessity for Reiterated Reform Movement—A Model Thanksgiving Sermon.

The following thoughtful and instructive discourse was delivered by Prof. H. D. HITCHCOCK, on Thanksgiving Day, at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, New-York:

"When the righteous are in authority the people rejoice; but when the wicked beareth rule, the people mourn."—Proverbs, xxix., 2

Tuesday, the 7th day of November, 1871, has a fair chance of being memorable in the history of free institutions; a very fair chance, no doubt, and yet only a chance. If what happened here on that day shall turn out to have been but a spasm, the less we say about it the better. But if what then happened shall turn out to have been the beginning of a radical reformation in our social and civil life, and this reformation goes over the country, as it ought to do, November 7, 1871, when audacious official corruption received its first stunning blow, will take rank with July 4, 1776, when we set up for ourselves, and with April 12, 1861, when the roar of rebel cannon roused us to determine whether these United States of America are a real solid union, or only a loose confederacy.

This old New-England Thanksgiving is now a national festival. Without forgetting the several States of our nativity, or this Empire State of our adoption, the anthem in which we join today is that of one great people, shouting their gratitude from lake to gulf, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. An American citizen, a great national question is now uppermost in all our thoughts. It is the question of Civil Service Reform, which must be answered within a twelvemonth. If answered right, the ship of State sails proudly on. If answered wrong, she goes in among the breakers. This question I shall discuss today, moved to it by an impulse which I dare not resist. The decline of the old Roman Republic dates from the battle of Pydna, 168 B. C., when Rome struck down her last powerful antagonist, the Macedonian Empire, and twenty-two years later, made easy conquest of Greece and Carthage. For some time before this a new social aristocracy had been forming, largely plebeian in blood, based on crude wealth suddenly acquired, of vile and vulgar appetites and sentiments, rioting in grossest luxury. CATO thought it "bette. to be a good husband than a great Senator." But this new aristocracy thought it better to be rich. And so they raked in the treasures of the Orient, and, like big, coarse sponges, sucked up at the same time all the vices of the Orient. Bad men got power, that they might get money, and got money, that they might get brutal pleasures. They despised, feared, and yet flattered the common people. By and by they seized each other by the throat, and society would have gone all to pieces but for JULIUS CÆSAR and the Empire. It was the assassination of the Republic that saved the State. Our own growth as a nation has been even more rapid than that of Rome. Since we severed our connection with the mother country, less than a hundred years ago, we have more than trebled our territory, partly by conquest, but chiefly by purchase, till we have now nearly reached the old Roman length and breadth of 2,000 miles from north to south, and 3,000 miles from east to west. In population we have increased from three to nearly forty millions, and these forty millions are now all freemen. In resources, we have rushed with railway velocity from poverty to wealth. Greece grew rich very fast after the Asiatic conquests of ALEXANDER. Rome also grew rich very fast after her conquests in the Orient. But we have outstripped them both. Of gigantic private fortunes, reckoned by millions of dollars, the number is by no means small. Of fortunes reckoned by hundreds of thousands of dollars, the number is large. And the great mass of the people are very well off. Of poverty, in the Asiatic sense, we know nothing; of poverty even in the European sense, next to nothing. HENRY IV hoped for the time when every peasant in his Kingdom might have a chicken in his pot on Sunday. Here we have no peasantry. Our farmers plow and plant their own acres. Our merchants are princes. Our mechanics are gentlemen. Even those who work by the day insist on wages which will give them the sweep of the market. During a recent strike in one of the manufacturing towns of Massachusetts one of the cotton-spinners complained that with the wages he had been receiving he could not have salmon for dinner.

This Continent, ever since its gates were thrown open, some 280 years ago, has been for labor its long-lost Paradise regained. Industry and economy have asked no odds of fortune. And still the tide of our prosperity, agricultural, mineral, mechanical, commercial, goes rising and rolling on. The English nation is no doubt richer than our own; richer in its concentrated capital, richer in its reserves; but not so rich, by a great deal, in the numerical proportion of its moneyed men, nor in its average of popular thrift and competency. And nowhere on the face of the globe is there such greed of gain as here. Nowhere on the face of the globe will money do so much for a man who has nothing or little else to make him conspicuous. In the newer States it is worse than here on the Atlantic seaboard where society is older and finer, but bad enough at the best. Here are no shadows of antiquity, inspiring conservatism; no long procession of historic memories, toning down our self-confidence. Everything is new, everything in a whirl, and nobody can tell who is coming out ahead of his fellows. Ancestry is of no great account, one way or the other. We have no aristocracy of birth, inheriting lands and titles; no aristocracy of talent and culture; we have only the aristocracy of wealth. Social rank and social influence are determined too little by what a man carries in his head and heart, too much by what he carries in his wallet. As a people we are intensely material. Our loudest talk is of railways, and steam-boats and telegraphs; of grass, and corn and cotton; of gold and silver, and copper and iron and coal; of mills, machinery and fabrics; of stocks and of bonds. Let us be just. Much of this is unavoidable; much of it commendable even. Our nineteenth century is the century of discoveries and inventions. Its mission is to get the mastery of nature. And our part of the task is exceeding raw. Forests have to be cleared away, mines opened, mountains tunneled, rivers bridged. And yet the wigwam of the wild Indian still dots our Western plains, and the wild buffalo still goes bounding over them. The Eastern Hemisphere is pouring in upon us from right and left, by the Atlantic and by the Pacific, a tremendous tide of immigration. And we are all swept on together in such a rush of material enterprise and interests as the world has never known before. But we are not so badly off as we might be. We have an excellent system of common schools for the common people, better than that of any other nation except Prussia, and, in some respects, better even than hers. We have also colleges enough, such as they are, and higher schools of training for all the learned professions; not yet up to the European universities, but aspiring and wrestling to reach their level. Best of all, we have the institutions of religion, the pulpit and sacraments of the Christian Church, organized charities and benevolent associations of many kinds, sustained, not by levied taxes, but by the voluntary contributions of the people. Here lies our strength, and here centre all our hopes.

Strange to say, what we now need first of all, is better civil government. In our struggle for the mastery of the Continent political institutions have been lost sight of, political duties shirked, political science slighted. In our pursuits of gain, each man has been looking out for himself. We have taken care of the family, we have taken care of the Church, we have not taken care of the State. Bad men are in office everywhere, in city, State and nation, because good men have been too busy to keep them out. Good men have scorned the caucus, and stayed away from the polls. Bad men have nominated bad men for civil offices, and good men have given money lavishly to get them elected. Politics have become a strategy. Elections are called "campaigns." And we all know what is meant by the "sinews of war." The defeated party loses place, power and pelf. The triumphant party snatches them. "To the victors belong the spoils;" and the victors are "bummers." The whole system is wicked and rotten from stem to stern, from keel to bulwark.

This City of New-York is an epitome of the nation. The elements are differently proportioned, but are the same in both. We have our share of what is best, and rather more than our share of what is worst. Art is here, as nowhere else on the Continent. High social culture is here. Scholars are here. Institutions of learning are here, academic, collegiate and professional. Newspapers are here, leading American opinion, as London newspapers lead English opinion. Our municipal charities are princely. Our churches are sound, strong and aggressive. The intensest life of the nation throbs and centres here. When our people are roused a tide is lifted which covers the Continent. New-York City turned the trembling balance in favor of the original union of the States in the days of JAY and HAMILTON. And ten years ago the trembling balance was turned here again. But young Ireland is also here, as Celtic as ever in all its history. And young Germany is here, slowly learning the difference between being oppressed and being governed. And these two nationalities contribute largely to our industrial muscle. Only Dublin, I believe, has more Irishmen. Only Berlin and Vienna have more Germans. And representatives of nearly all the rest of mankind are here. There is scarcely a language in Europe or Asia not heard in our streets. And almost every man is a voter. Demagogues never had such opportunities before, and never used them more diligently. The very worst men, adventurers, bankrupts and libertines, have made their slimy way up into our highest offices of trust, touching nothing which they have not defiled. Such audacity of misgovernment was never seen before. It has been sublime. Such wholesale, shameless robbery has no parallel in history. Our pockets were turned inside out, and then the thieves asked us what we were "going to do about it." For a moment we were well nigh paralyzed. But only for a moment. By and by the manhood that is in numbers was aroused and awakened. With clenched fist and knotted arm the City struck, and had need to strike but once. That smashing blow, like the first shot fired at Concord, has gone ringing round the globe. Its lesson cannot be lost. Universal suffrage is not satanic. The Republic is not a failure. A Government of the people, by the people, for the people, is not a great broken promise. The danger now is that we shall think our work is finished. It is not finished; it is only just begun. We shall soon have the new charter defining and guarding our rights of property and person as carefully as any charter can. But no charter can save us. The best laws may be badly administered and the old abuses come back upon us. Eternal vigilance is the price of all municipal prosperity. There is no discharge in this war. "He that ruleth with diligence," be it Emperor in Paris, or people here. From this hour onward, our best and honest citizens must be citizens indeed. They must repent of their past too exclusive devotion to private interests, and do works meet for repentance. They must study the things that make for the welfare of the City. They must go back to first principles, and begin at the bottom. They must be on hand at the caucus, and insist that only upright and competent men are put in nomination for office. Then they must go to the polls; need be, make a day of it, and see to it that only upright and competent men are chosen. Then they must watch the counting of the canvassers, and see to it that only the men actually chosen are counted in. And then they must watch the men they have voted for, applauding every act of official fidelity, denouncing every act of official corruption. All this may not always be very easy to do, but much more easy than to be plundered and then mocked. No matter what party rules the nation—no matter what party rules the State—no political interest outside of the City should have anything to do with the City. What we want here is good, honest municipal government, our money's worth, every cent of it. This is what we all want, or, if not all, at any rate an overwhelming majority of us. And if, after what has now happened, we ever fail of good government again, we shall deserve worse rulers, if worse be possible, than those we have just been voting down.

Is is equally the right and the duty of every human being to be well governed; self-governed if there be intelligence enough and integrity enough, but at all events governed, and governed well. If self-government be good, it is the best. If it be bad is is the worst. Three months ago some of us doubted whether self-government were any longer practicable here. That question is now settled, not for ourselves only, but for every other municipality in the United States. If here, with all the weight we have to carry, we can still manage to rid ourselves of bad rulers and elect good ones, any other city may do the same. And a great many other cities have need to do it. One or two I might name, not much better governed than we have been. And not one do I know of anywhere so well governed as it ought to be, not one that gets a job of work done at a fair price; not one that has no sinecures; not one that has no leaks in its treasury; in a word, not one that is taken care of as a good merchant takes care of his own business. There is a great municipal opportunity, such as we never had before, such as we are not likely to have again very soon, if this be lost. Bad men are at last in bad repute. The tide of public sentiment has turned against them, and they are dashed against the rocks; if we do our whole duty, do it to-morrow, and the day after, keep on doing it, and many of them will find the way back again into port. Honest government here in the commercial metropolis of the nation will be contagious. Other cities, inflamed and encouraged by our example, will rise in their might, and sweep their streets, as we have swept ours, with a vengeance. The first and best fruits of this tidal wave struck root in its municipalities. In New-England we had from the first as many little republics as there were towns and cities. In other States political life organized itself more in the counties. But in either case the people knew one another, and only reputable men stood much chance of getting into power. Thieves were not appointed to collect the taxes, bullies to keep the peace. And so we came to be the nation that we were and are. Vital in every part, we could not but by annihilating die. Our State Governments also need looking after. Corruption has touched them also. The Legislatures of some of our States have been notoriously venal. Good measures have always been safe, standing simply on their own merits. Bad measures have been carried by bribery. The worst men have had their own way year after year, and the best men have gone to the wall. These flagrant abuses may now be stopped. No decent man dares whitewash them. No prudent man will venture to put up a lightning-rod over them to arrest the impending bolt. Nor is the time for lightning. It cannot strike too quick. It cannot split too fine. Our own State of New-York has good blood in it, Dutch and English, well blended. Honesty is one of its instincts. The State outside of the City when fairly roused, will take care of itself, and help take care of us, if only we do our best to take care of ourselves and it. Let us deal wisely with the latter social ingredients, Irish and German, not yet perfectly welded into the old blade. We are all immigrants together, and the newest comer has as good a right to be here as the oldest. Our institutions have a powerful digestion. All goes right in the end. Irishmen today will be Americans to-morrow. Germans are more like ourselves from the start. Their Teutonic blood is on our side, against imperialism, against priestly dictation, against mere party drill. Frugal and honest themselves, they want public servants who shall be frugal and honest too. They have some habits and some traditions not like our own. Time and truth may bring them nearer to our ways, but legislation will never do it. They are not to be driven; they are too much like us for that. So long as they trample on no rights of ours, let us be considerate of what they think their rights. If they will only help us in casting out devils, they are doing a good work, even though they follow not with us.

And now for the nation. The Civil Service Reform, which we have just seen born, must neither die nor stay long in its cradle. It must take an early train to Washington, pay its respects to Congress, and make the tour of the Continent. No President can do much for us till we have done something for ourselves. Our house has rotten timbers in it, and they must be removed. The cellar walls are plumb and strong, the underpinning is sound, but some of the posts and rafters are shaky, the windows rattle, and the roof leaks. It is not a new house that we need, but the old one must be repaired. The great question of today, which will be a greater question to-morrow, is that of Civil Service Reform. And the reform must be radical. No half measures will answer. Among all Christian nations there is no civil service so bad as ours in the sense in it. Since the days of JEFFERSON we have been growing into a nation of office-seekers, divided and drawn up against each other in two great armies. Every four years we fight. Whichever way the battle turns the result is essentially the same. Thousands of incompetent officials all over the country marsh out, and other thousands, equally or more incompetent, march in. Offices are the spoils of war and must be divided among the troops. Offices are asked for men, not men for offices, and those who clamor loudest will get the best. This quadrennial change of help, as I am tempted to call it, has a ludicrous side, and would be very amusing if it were not also for something more and worse. The salaries, one would think, can hardly be very tempting; certainly not to men of much business capacity with anything of their own to attend to. It cannot be mere work that these fellows are after, but easy work, work that is thought proper for gentlemen. The great mass have perquisites attached to it, work that has opportunities concealed in it. And so the public service becomes what the people have called it, the "public crib." Now this whole system must be torn up by the roots. The common sense of the nations is against it. The common sense of all other nations is against it. Whoever stands up for it must be put down. When LEE's army was routed our good President LINCOLN saw another army which he thought far more dangerous. It was the army of office-seekers. This army must now be routed. So he thought. So the people think, and are determined to do it. There is no time to be lost. The day is on us, and the hour has struck. But this is not all. With better civil government, we shall need much more. Bad government has a bad root in the nation itself. We have not cared enough for the State. We have been mad in our pursuit of wealth. High men have been too much courted, poor men too much spurned. A day of judgment is coming unless there be some change. Labor and capital are not on good terms with one another now. They ought to be, but they are. The man that labors with his hands, we say, cannot afford to quarrel with the man that labors with his brain. But what shall hinder the quarrel if the man that labors with his hands is ignorant and vicious, and the man that labors with his brain is pampered and selfish? We must all of us begin to care for the masses as we have never cared before; not in the way of fastidious condescension, but in the way of frank and hearty fellowship. We are of one blood, all of us. So we say. Professing democracy, we had better practice it. Among the laboring masses there is much core feeling, far more or it in Europe than here, but enough of it here. We cannot be too prompt in dealing with it. Higher wages all around are not the proper remedy. In most branches of industry wages are already high enough, as high as capital can stand. The chief trouble is that laboring people are not skilled in taking care of themselves. They are improvident and wasteful. Here, they spend their money foolishly. They lay up nothing. Somebody must teach them that the capital they covet is nothing more nor less than wages saved. If given to intemperate drinking, they must be dissuaded from that. Innocent entertainments must be provided for them. Museums and galleries of art must be thrown open to them. They must be encouraged to take in good newspapers, and read good books. They must have attractive places of worship, and hear good preaching on Sundays. And they must not suppose that we are trying to make them religious because we think it the cheapest way of keeping the peace, but because we truly respect their manhood and honor it. The workingmen, as they are called, have got a great deal both to learn and to unlearn. First of all, they have got to learn that great fortunes are great trusts. PRUDHOMME said that "property is robbery." He was stung to say it by what he had seen of the vices and follies of the rich. PRUDHOMME here in this land indeed had more than they knew of on the other side of the Atlantic. Wealth is more widely distributed, and our rich men are not all of them Dead Seas that always take and never give. But too many of us have been learning bad manners and bad morals in Europe. Foolish Americans, who have done us no credit abroad, come back here worse than they went. They profess to be ashamed of republican institutions. Enormous sums are squandered by them in ostentatious luxury. And they have poisoned the very fountains of our social life. Sanitary measures are loudly called for. Extravagant personal expenditures must be rebuked. Public benefactions must be encouraged. "May we not do what we will with our own?" No, you may not. You have neither the right to do what you will with your own, nor is it safe for you to do so. On a fresh continent like this, with a national temperament like ours, the march of events is swift. We cannot be too quick in the saddle. We cannot be too well ashamed for the world. Channels more accessible and catholic, ampler endowments for our higher institutions of learning, wider ranges of study, more respect for science and the lessons of history; more good sense and more economy among the poor, more public spirit, self-control and self-denial among the rich, and with all these a nobler type of civil government—such are the things we need. For what we have we already God be praised. We have builded wiser than we knew, wiser than we have been ourselves. Our follies have hurt us less than they would have done but for the vigor of vestalial blood. We are older now. In five years we have rounded out one century. And what have we to do in history? What problem have we to solve for ourselves, and for all the nations? Just this one thing have we to do: make it plain that a well-governed Republic is possible.

THE PRINCE ALEXIS.

Services in the Greek Chapel—Off to Philadelphia.

The Grand Duke ALEXIS spent a quiet day yesterday. In the morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock, he left his hotel, and accompanied by all the members of his suite, went to the Greek Chapel, at No. 937 Second-avenue. Long before the Imperial party arrived the place was crowded. There were present Prince GALITZIN, the Greek Consul, Mons. BOTASSI and some twenty-five Russian, Greek and American ladies. At 11 o'clock the Prince appeared, received the benediction at the Chapel door, kissed the crucifix, and followed by his suite, took up his position near the railings of the chancel. The services were then begun by Father BJERRING, who read the Liturgy in English, or rather intoned it, and the responses were made in the Russian tongue by two sailor-boy choristers from the *Svetlana*. The prayers for the President of the United States and the Emperor of Russia were made, after which the benediction was pronounced, and the Prince retired.

In the afternoon, about 1 o'clock, the Grand Duke and his staff drove to GURNEY'S, corner of Sixteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, and were photographed in group. They returned to the Clarendon and spent the remainder of the day quietly, visited by a few friends. In the evening, at 5½, the Grand Duke dined, and at 7 o'clock, with eight carriages took the whole party, thirty-two in numbers, to the special train awaiting them at Jersey City.

At 8 o'clock, or a little after, the Russian Prince was fairly on his way to the Quaker City. He will be received in state there today and return to this City to-morrow afternoon. On Wednesday he goes to Boston, and, it is said, bids farewell finally to New-York.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Bradley and Tweed, Jr.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Are the tax-payers of this City and State aware that in the course of this month this City has to pay its State tax, which amounts to $6,700,000, and that Mr. BRADLEY deducts from that amount for simply drawing his check (time two minutes) sixty-seven thousand dollars for his own use. This should have its remedy in some way.

Referring to your article in this morning's paper with reference to the indictment of Mayor HALL, how could you expect to do so with the son of one of the conspirators as Corporation Attorney? I, say prevent the one, remove the other. "REFORMER."

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 1, 1871.

Should Election Day be a Legal Holiday?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You know much better than I can tell you that thousands of business men and their clerks are virtually debarred the privilege of voting at our City elections, for the simple reason that they cannot, without much trouble and inconvenience, leave their business on election days. Is it not possible to get the Legislature, when passing the new City charter, to incorporate a clause making a legal holiday of the day for electing City officers? We now have four legal holidays only; a fifth, certainly, would be no hardship, but in my opinion would work great good, for the better classes of our people could then devote their time to it, and the elections would result as they did on the 7th of last month. C. A. T.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 2, 1871.

Statement of a Massachusetts Bank Robber.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* publishes the following statement made by WILLIAM S. HINE, who was recently arrested there for the robbery of the Great Barrington Bank, Massachusetts:

"I was in the Barrington Bank over three years. The first two years I kept mighty straight, but at the end of that time I got in with a set of young fellows, and they were of that class that spent money freely. In time I went on a heavy 'spree,' and was called up by the President. He then told me that if I ever made a mistake again I should be discharged. This cooled me down, and for a year all went well with me. Last October I got in with the 'boys' again and went off on another 'spree.' On Friday, the 20th of October, the cashier informed me that when the President returned, he would report, and determined to resign. I would take. The President was to return on Monday, the 23d of October, and my work had to be done quickly. I knew the combination that would open the safe, and on Saturday night I went to the bank, opened the safe, and cleared it of all available means. It being Saturday evening, I knew that the bank would not open until Monday morning, and I made the most of my time. I was not as smart as I might have been, and here I am. I have no fear of the future, as my relatives are rich and influential enough to settle my case, but I am sensitive regarding the loss of my character."

The Resignation of Judge Nelson, of Tennessee.

A telegraph has stated that Hon. T. A. R. NELSON has resigned his position as one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, and that Gov. BROWN has appointed Mr. JAMES T. SHIELDS, of Grainger County, to fill the vacancy. Alluding to this change the Knoxville *Chronicle* says:

"The Governor consented to the request of Judge NELSON with reluctance. During the time Judge NELSON has been on the Bench he has won golden opinions from the members of the Bar with whom he was brought in contact. His ability was known and recognized before his accession to the Supreme Bench, but his profound knowledge of the law in all its intricacies, together with the soundness of his opinions delivered, were realized only after he had demonstrated the possession of those qualifications which make the eminent jurist. Judge NELSON will carry to his retirement the good wishes of his friends and the hope that the step he has taken may not prove a source of future regret to him, as it is now with them."

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Annual Report of the Secretary of War on the Operations of the Department for the Year 1871.

The following is the report in full of the Secretary of War to be presented to Congress by the President today. It gives the necessary details of the operations of the Department for the year 1871:

MR. PRESIDENT: The reorganization of the army required by the act of July 15, 1870, the provisions of which were alluded to in my last annual report, has been accomplished. The enforcement of that portion relating to a reduction of commissioned officers demanded strict investigation of the records of the military conduct and service of supernumerary officers, and forced upon the Department an unpleasant duty. It is believed, however, that the decisions finally reached were fair, impartial and for the good of the service. In accordance with the same act the number of enlisted men was on July 1 reduced to 30,000; indifferent soldiers were discharged, the standard of recruits was raised with a view to improving the character of the rank and file, and the following table of organization was established:

Enlisted men of engineers	381
Enlisted men of ordnance	475
Ordnance sergeants at post	200
Military Academy band	54
60 enlisted men per company for 55 companies artillery	3,300
84 enlisted men per battery for 5 batteries light artillery	420
64 enlisted men per company for 120 companies cavalry	10,080
50 enlisted men per company for 250 companies infantry	15,000
Non-commissioned staff of regiments	200
Total	30,000

The staff of general officers was also reduced to the simple requirements of the army in time of peace, and the line officers thus relieved from detached duty were ordered to their regiments where they could be of more benefit to the service.

The total expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, were $80,644,042 76; the expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1870, were $87,655,675 40, which sum includes $8,697,500 for river and harbor improvements. The expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1871, were about $40,000,000, including for river and harbor improvements $3,945,000. Thus during the year 1869-'70 the reduction in expenses of the War Department amounted to $22,988,367 36, and during the year 1870-'71 a further reduction of $17,655,675 40 was made. For the next fiscal year 1871-'72 there is appropriated $36,530,776, including for river and harbor improvements $4,407,500.

The total estimate for military appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, is $32,415,472 86. Of this estimate the sum of $1,153,997 06 is necessitated by the prohibition of the use of unexpended balances of former years, thus requiring estimates for reappropriation of such sums as have reverted to the Treasury under the fifth section of the act of July 12, 1870. The estimate of the Chief of Engineers for fortifications, improvement of rivers and harbors, public buildings and grounds and Washington Aqueduct, are submitted separately, as required by that officer, as follows: Fortifications and other works of defense, $2,268,500; for river and harbor improvements, $9,930,500, and for public buildings and grounds and Washington Aqueduct, $446,704.

Up to this date, during the current fiscal year, there has been paid into the Treasury, as realized from the sale of arms and from other sources, during the current fiscal year, $21,766,-466 67.

Under the act of July 27, 1861, providing for the adjustment and payment of the claims of the several States for enrolling, subsisting and other expenses incurred by them for troops called into the service of the United States, these claims were paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. The act of July 11, 1870, repealed this appropriation, clause of the act of July 27, 1861, and requires the proper Department to submit estimates for these expenses in the usual manner. I have accordingly submitted an estimate of $8,000,000 for this purpose, that being the amount designated by the Third Auditor of the Treasury as being required for the settlement of claims now pending in his office for the next fiscal year.

The reports of the General of the Army and of the division and department commanders, herewith submitted, will convince the country that the officers and men of the army have performed cheerfully and zealously during the past year. Though these duties, resulting from the determination of the Government to enforce the laws for the collection of the revenue, and for the suppression of armed insurrection, have been disagreeable features, they are performed with that cheerful energy which is the soul of discipline. The records of the Department show that one hundred applications for troops for various purposes, and for military protection, have been made since Jan. 1, 1871, all of which, where the necessity required it, have been promptly responded to.

The great embarrassment and difficulty of the appropriations made at the last session of Congress—reduced as they were below what was due to each claimant. This list, when nearly finished, was, with most of the papers connected with the case, destroyed in the late fire at Chicago. A greater part of the original vouchers, however, had been returned to their owners after certified copies had been taken, and new copies can consequently be obtained. The claimants have been called upon by circulars issued to furnish such copies, or, in default thereof, to file statements of their claims, and in this way the lost evidence will be measureably renewed. With these papers and such data as survived, a new report of awards can be made, which will probably prove as reliable as the one destroyed. This report will be before Congress at the earliest material delay, its early preparation depending wholly upon the promptness with which claimants respond to the invitation to replace their evidence.

Under the joint resolution approved May 7, 1870, authorizing and empowering the Secretary of War to select and set apart for a permanent military post so much of the military reservation of Fort Snelling, not less than 1,000 acres, as the public interests might require for that purpose, and to quiet the title to said reservation, and to settle all claims in relation thereto, and for the use and occupation thereof upon principles of equity, I have selected and set apart for a permanent military post Fort Snelling, 1,031 30-100 acres, embracing the fort and buildings pertaining, and in full settlement and release of all claims in relation thereto, and for the use and occupation thereof, have conveyed to the purchasers of the property the remainder of the reservation, amounting to 6,384 90-100 acres.

The proceeds of sales of clothing from June 30, 1870, to the present date amount to the sum of $1,875,738 84, all of which, as collected, is turned into the Treasury and cannot be used by the Department. Some of the purchasers have not been able, on account of the disastrous effects of the Chicago fire, to meet their engagements promptly, and payments have therefore been extended. A great amount of old clothing and equipage is unfit for army use, and hence larger appropriations will become necessary. The cost of transportation for this year has been about $1,500,000, which is but little less than for the previous year. The reduced army is compelled to increased activity to compensate for its loss in numbers.

The appropriation for barracks and quarters has not been sufficient to shelter the army in a manner essential to its comfort and health, and hence it is earnestly desired that the appropriation asked for that purpose may not be reduced.

Of the Southern railroads which were allowed to purchase rolling-stock and other railroad supplies from the United States, twenty-seven have paid in full, and twenty-four are still in debt to the Department in the sum of $4,724,-350 63.

In the office of the Quartermaster-General large numbers of miscellaneous claims for transportation and for stores taken and used by the army in certain States and Territories, under the act of July 4, 1864, have been filed and final action had as far as possible. These claims amount to many millions of dollars, and the large interests involved require that there should be more care taken of these important records than can be given them in the present building, in which a fire would be disastrous.

The number of graves in national cemeteries is 317,850, including 2,295 added during the year. The cemeteries cover an area, in the aggregate, of about 1,600 acres of land, acquired at a cost of $170,000.

The attention of Congress is asked to the loss and embarrassment resulting from the condition of the title to sites of military posts in Texas. The law forbids the purchase by the Secretary of War of any lands without special authority from Congress. Now posts on the remote and unsettled frontier of that State have generally been located on the public lands belonging to the State, as there are no public lands available owned by the United States in Texas. As soon as this Department begins to erect shelter for the troops, speculators enter these lands, and hence claims arise for rent and timber to an amount far beyond their value. An act authorizing the Department to quiet title to sites already occupied, and to purchase such as may hereafter be required, is necessary to remedy the evil.

The report of the Commissary-General of Subsistence shows that the army has been well supplied during the past year. I agree with him that, according to the varying necessities of troops stationed in the different climates of the country, there should be authorized for issue substitute articles, so that the food of the soldier may be at times varied from the regular ration. Since the last annual report a detailed statement has been furnished the Department of the Interior of the expenses incurred in the fiscal year 1869-'70 by the Subsistence Department in furnishing supplies for Indians, which shows the amount to have been over $1,600,000, of which $1,300,000 has been repaid by transfer at the Treasury. It is desirable that appropriations for the subsistence of Indians, when necessary, be made for the disposition of the Interior Department, as the subsistence fund of this Department, based upon the appropriation actually necessary for the support of the army, is not large enough to allow any portion to be diverted from its legitimate use without embarrassment to the service.

Owing to the deficiency existing in the clerical force of the Surgeon-General's Office, a large number of official demands for information from the records of the office for the settlement of pension and other claims have remained unanswered. Under the act of Congress authorizing the appointment of hospital stewards that force has been strengthened, and it is hoped that the accumulated work will be rapidly disposed of. There were 200 military posts requiring medical attendance on July 1, 1870. The number of medical officers is inadequate for the service, and I renew the recommendation that the law prohibiting promotions and appointments in that corps be repealed.

Part First of the *Medical and Surgical History of the War* is near completion, and will be laid before Congress during its coming session, when it is hoped sufficient appropriation will be made to continue the publication of the remaining parts. The report of the Medical Statistics of the Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau, the compilation of which was authorized by the act of July 28, 1866, is also nearly completed, and is in process of being printed at the Government Printing Office. It is expected that the entire report will be printed and ready for distribution during the approaching session.

The Corps of Engineers during the past year has been actively engaged upon the works for the defense of our sea-coasts, on river and harbor improvements, and in surveys and reconnaissances and constructions of light-houses. With the appropriations granted for fortifications in our principal harbors, these works along the Northern Atlantic and Pacific coasts have been pushed forward in their modifications as rapidly as the circumstances would permit, and already the batteries are beginning to assume the character needed by the requirements of modern warfare. The modifications referred to look to the strengthening of our works by the introduction of heavy earthen batteries for the largest guns and mortars.

Since the last report the battalion of engineers has been reduced to 354 enlisted men, and constitutes an efficient body of troops, and is carefully instructed and drilled during the time engineer posts and depots of Jefferson Barracks and Yerba Buena Island have been broken up and the troops are now concentrated at Willet's Point and West Point, New-York. Besides assisting in the instruction of the cadets of the Military Academy, the battalion of engineers constitutes the school for the recruits with torpedoes for the defense of our harbors, and takes charge of the depots for the bridge-trains and equipage and engineer tools for the use of the Army in general. The appropriation asked for torpedoes and other purposes at the engineer depot at Willet's Point and recommended to Congress.

A visit made to Willet's Point in September last gave me an opportunity for inspecting closely the management of the post, and for observing the advantages offered the men in drill and discipline, and in the education necessary for that arm of the service. The result was very gratifying. The thorough mode of instruction, and the perfected drill of the battalion, deserve commendation.

Satisfactory progress has been made in the prosecution of works for the improvement of rivers and harbors, and of the surveys connected therewith. The annual report of the Chief of Engineers contains a detailed account of the progress and condition of these works, and of the results of the surveys ordered by Congress. This report also contains information concerning the public buildings and grounds and the Washington Aqueduct.

Proper measures have been taken to carry out the joint resolution of Feb. 21, 1871, in relation to the establishment of water-gauges, and making daily observations of the rise and fall of the Lower Mississippi and its chief tributaries.

Under the act of April 4, 1871, for the appointment by the President, of a commission to examine and report on the Sutro tunnel, Lieut.-Cols. H. G. WRIGHT and JOHN G. FOSTER, of the Corps of Engineers and Prof. WESLEY NEWCOMB, a mining engineer, were then appointed, and Capt. W. R. KING, Corps of Engineers, was directed to act as Secretary to the Commission. The Commission has completed the investigations at the tunnel and the mines of the Comstock lode, and is now preparing to report.

In the survey of the lakes, operations were carried on in Lakes Superior, Michigan, St. Clair, and Champlain, and the progress of the work in the field and office has been highly satisfactory. The geological survey along the central route of communication with the Pacific coast has been actively continued, and the publication of the results, already begun, is looked for with much interest.

During the fiscal year small-arms and ordnance stores to the amount of $10,900,000 have been sold, and the entire proceeds, except a small sum retained to meet expense of preparing other stores for sale, have passed into the Treasury beyond the control of the Department. The operations at the arsenals have been confined to the manufacture of supplies required by the troops, to the care of stores on hand, and to the manufacture of one or two experimental gun-carriages. It is hoped that Congress will grant the appropriations asked for to carry out the plans for the continuance of the work at the great arsenal of construction for the Mississippi Valley at Rock Island. Several kinds of experimental rifles and carbines, as recommended by the St. Louis Board, have been manufactured at Springfield armory for comparative trial in the field. An inspection of that armory, not long since, satisfies me of the necessity for continuing the appropriations for its maintenance and support. The ability of its present administration especially commends this well-appointed armory to the attention of Congress.

Sufficient information will doubtless be derived from the use of the experimental arms in the field, to enable a board to recommend a breech-loading system for adoption. The armament of State troops should be like that of the National forces, who now use breech-loading small arms. The reserve of 100,000 arms of this kind now on hand is not half sufficient to supply the States upon quotas now due.

Attention is called to the recommendation of the Chief of Ordnance concerning the repeal of the act prohibiting promotions and appointments in the Ordnance Corps.

An increase of the annual appropriations under the law of 1808, providing for arming and equipping the militia is urgently required.

The small clerical force allowed the office of the Judge Advocate-General of the Army is not sufficient to perform the great amount of labor required to copy, on the demand of persons who have been tried, the voluminous proceedings of the courts-martial in their cases. The duty is an imperative one under the law, but the force is inadequate to its accomplishment, as may easily be seen upon an inspection of the record of the vast amount of work performed in that office. I recommend the continuance of the appropriation by which special copyists could be employed for this purpose.

At Fort Wadsworth, Virginia, instruction has been given in the meteorological duties and studies required at the signal-stations for observations and reports of storms throughout the United States, and in military signaling and telegraphy to officers of the army and navy. During the year the observation and reports of storms have been necessarily rather in the process of organization for future success than as completely organized. A duty without precedent has had to be originated in all its details of plans and discipline—the observation, reports, and mode of making public the necessary deductions and reports. The progress made has been carefully a great as could have been anticipated, and has secured valuable results and gives promise of extended usefulness.

By a comprehensive telegraphic organization each of the signal stations is in telegraphic communication with the Signal Office at Washington, and from each of them daily and nightly weather reports are received at the Department. These reports are studied, bulletined and chartered at the office of the Chief Signal Officer, and are furnished at the same time to most of the principal cities and ports of the country. The deductions from the study of the reports are instantly telegraphed to the Press, and bulletined as soon as practicable at the observing offices, in Board of Trade rooms, Merchants' Exchanges, and other prominent places, and during the past year there have issued in this manner from the Chief Signal Office and the observing stations 50,000 charts.

In the month of October the display of cautionary signals, announcing the probable approach of storms, was commenced, for the first time in the United States, at twenty ports upon the lakes and Atlantic and Gulf coasts. These signals are arranged to be displayed at any hour of the day or night, upon the receipt of telegraphic orders from Washington.

While the service has been rapidly organized and pressed to these results, each step has been taken only when the public mind seemed to be educated and prepared for it, and the public necessity demanded it.

It has been the policy of the Department to diffuse, as widely as possible, for the use of co-operating institutions, and for scientific study every where, the meteorological information collected at its stations and upon its records. It is believed that the United States now possesses a service more extensive and better organized for these purposes than that of any other country.

The steadiness, regularity, and promptness with which the varied labors incident to a work co-extensive with the United States, and which requires in its details a vigilance reaching through both night and day, have been accomplished, illustrate the advantages gained by placing these duties under military direction. A rigor less than that of military discipline would fail to insure the accuracy and strict obedience to orders which have been necessary.

Under the second section of the act of July 24, 1866, to aid in the construction of telegraph lines, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes, the Postmaster-General has fixed the rates at which telegraphic communications for the Government shall be sent. The plan and method of compensation have worked well, and are found to be of much economy to the signal service.

The wisdom of Congress in affording facilities for the prosecution is daily exemplified. The labors of this branch of the Department, undertaken with some hesitation as to the result and received at first with doubt in many quarters, have gradually grown into popular favor, and by the really wonderful results accomplished in this new field have commanded the attention and approval of the country. The fact that the reports daily issued find in most cases full confirmation, impresses itself on the minds of the people, and men of all callings, especially those engaged in commerce and agriculture, evince the greatest interest in this unwritten work. Full recognition of its value has been given by the Press and by the scientific men of other countries as well as of our own, and the results attained so clearly indicate its importance that I can, without hesitation, rely upon Congress for an appropriation for the prosecution and extension of its duties to the full extent of the estimate submitted.

By law the control of the Military Academy at West Point is devolved upon the Secretary of War. For some years

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

No. 211 (R. C.)—Trenton Iron Co. vs. Langdon Railway Co.
86—Willis vs. Weaver.
216—Great Western Ins. Co. vs. Manhattan Ins. Co.
268—Bininger et al. vs. Hitchcock.
321—Clark vs. Rubens et al.
264½—Schepeler vs. Stuart et al.
1061—Lewis vs. Long Island Railroad Co.
325—Hoyt vs. Sibley et al.
329—Dempsey vs. Apgar.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

No.
1—Vose vs. Viele.
68—Fitzgerald vs. Callegan.
73½—Farrell vs. Brockton.
80—Fowler vs. Hanlon.
84—Hoyt vs. Sibley et al.
226½—Lakey vs. Savoy.
66—Hofman vs. Wagner et al.
128—Peck et al. vs. Garfield et al.
—Gray et al. vs. Talpey, Jr.
—Gaynor vs. Lambert, Jr.
—Dorrah vs. Clarke et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos. 2—Jones, &c., vs. Staten Island Railroad Co.
—Higgins vs. Hyatt et al.
—Ex parte Smith.
—Jacobs vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
—Smith vs. Kelly.
—National City Bank of New-York vs. Worth et al.
—Benedict et al. vs. Taylor.
—Burnham, &c., vs. Burnham.
—Schepeler vs. Stuart et al.
—Jacobs vs. Staten Island Railroad Co.
—Van Allen vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
—Boocher et al. vs. Mer. Mut. Ins. Co.

Part III.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

No.
—Viele vs. Viele.
—Fitzgerald vs. Callegan.
—Farrell vs. Brockton.
—Fowler vs. Hanlon.
—Hoyt vs. Sibley et al.
—Lakey vs. Savoy.
—Peck et al. vs. Garfield et al.
—Gray et al. vs. Talpey, Jr.
—Gaynor vs. Lambert.
—Dorrah vs. Clarke et al.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

No.
—Traphagen vs. Traphagen.
—Tallman et al. vs. Brunswick et al.
211 (R. C.)—Trenton Iron Co. vs. Langdon Railway Co.
—Willis vs. Weaver.
216—Great Western Ins. Co. vs. Manhattan Ins. Co.
—Bininger et al. vs. Hitchcock.
321—Clark vs. Rubens et al.
—Jacobs vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
—Smith vs. Kelly.
—National City Bank of New-York vs. Worth et al.
—Benedict et al. vs. Taylor.
—Burnham, &c., vs. Burnham.
—Schepeler vs. Stuart et al.
—Jacobs vs. Staten Island Railroad Co.
—Van Allen vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
—Boocher et al. vs. Mer. Mut. Ins. Co.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

No.
142—Bull et al. vs. International Ins. Co.
—Severtil vs. Ball.
—Alexander et al. vs. Lewis.
(R. C.)—Gallup et al. vs. Hoyt et al.
—Hoyt vs. Sibley et al.
—Lakey vs. Savoy.
—Hofman vs. Wagner et al.
—Peck et al. vs. Garfield et al.
—Gray et al. vs. Talpey, Jr.
—Gaynor vs. Lambert.
—Dorrah vs. Clarke et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Monell, J.

No.
276—Philbrook vs. Dallett et al.
—Putnam vs. Levy et al.
—Reed vs. Collins, Impleaded, &c.
—Duvall, Ex'r, &c., vs. St. Louis I. M. Co.
—Brown vs. Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company.
—Greer vs. Mutual Protection Ins. Co. of the United States.
—Alger vs. Pickard.

Part II.—Held by Spencer, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

No.
—Conaway vs. Livingston, Jr.
—Robbe vs. Gerding.
—Lockwood vs. Short.
—Lockwood vs. Short.
—Eastwood et al. vs. Smith et al.
—Fitzsimmons, &c., vs. Reed.
—Queen vs. Consolidated R. R. Co.
—Hunkhorst vs. Hatch.
—Mitchell vs. Wood.
—Gleason, Adm'r, &c., vs. C. P. R. & R. R. Co.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

No.
—Graham Manuf'g Co. vs. Frank.
—Hall vs. Simmons.
—Nostrand vs. Reeder.
—Lester vs. Lester.
—Shinberg vs. Lorimack.
—Parish vs. Sherman

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 4, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—NIGNON—Miss Christine Nilsson.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HAMLET—Mr. Edwin Booth.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—THE THREE GUARDSMEN—Mr. Frank Mayo.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—LE PONT DES SOUPIRS, (Opera Bouffe.)—Mlle. Aimée.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—Mr. Sothern.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ROSEDALE—Mr. Lester Wallack.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiraly Troupe.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

GLOBE THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

P. T. BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS.—Empire Hall, day and evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—FARCE.

CHICKERING HALL.—LECTURE by Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing influence of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledges given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the Public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and alliances, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

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The Great Duty of the Hour.

Seldom has a session of Congress opened from which more was expected than from that assembled this morning. There have been vaster issues before the representatives of the people—but never were there so many which intimately affected the domestic welfare and happiness of the nation. The era of universal toleration for political corruption is, happily, passing away. For many years the people have submitted too quietly to the steady degradation of public life, and have been half inclined to think that this degradation was inevitable, and that they could apply no remedy to the disease. The result of the contest with Tammany has been of national and inestimable advantage, for it has once more given the people a signal proof that the moment they think proper to take the direction of affairs into their own hands, they can redress any abuses which active politicians are the means of introducing into government. The overthrow of Tammany is therefore an event of the highest historical importance, and twenty years hence it will be regarded with even greater interest and curiosity than at the present moment. It may be necessary to trace back the reform of all departments of the public service to that single incident.

The time has undoubtedly arrived when Congress must seriously apply itself to the work of purifying the civil service, and by that means do away with one of the most fruitful and pernicious sources of corruption which has ever been allowed to grow up in a free country. This is not a task to be put off until "a more convenient season." It can never be undertaken under more favorable circumstances than at present. The people are utterly weary of seeing every office disposed of at the bidding of politicians who distribute offices with a sole view to their own personal interests. Whether a man is really qualified to fill the post for which he intrigues no one has thought of inquiring. The only question which entered into the transaction was, "Did he help to elect Senator This, or Congressman That, and is he likely to be useful at some future election?" As for the people, they were not thought worthy of a moment's consideration. They paid the taxes by which the machinery of government was kept in motion, and beyond that no one cared anything about them. Hence it has arisen that our postal service—to take only one example—is the worst in the world. Every department is clogged with incompetent persons. The public work is done in at once the most expensive and the most inefficient manner. Any private firm which managed its business on such a system would be ruined in three months, no matter how large were its resources. The people have put up with their wrongs as patiently as the Mesmerian who ascribes everything to "Kismet," and thinks it useless to struggle against fate. But this sense of hopelessness has passed away. The fall of Tammany—not accomplished by "politicians," but by the people for themselves—is one of the most impressive lessons which have ever been delivered, and it will be fraught with momentous consequences to the whole country.

There are many financial questions to which Congress will have to address itself, but none of them are more important than this thoroughgoing war against corruption wherever it may be found. It would ill become us, after all we have said against the corruptions of Tammany, to defend the same practices in others—and we do not propose to be so unmindful of the obligations which rest upon us. The majority in Congress is Republican, and upon the Republican Party would fall the odium of a failure to reach the abuses which have grown up in the national departments. We hope that our own party will be held to a very strict account by the people for the use it makes of its present opportunities. We only say, do not condemn it beforehand. Let it have a fair chance. This will be the "long session," and there will be plenty of time to deal with the subject we have indicated in a manner which will be forever memorable. The Republican Party can do as much to gain the esteem and confidence of the people by attacking corruption in public life, as it did by abolishing slavery and saving the Union. Any able man in Congress who will take the lead in the work may, without difficulty, secure a great and enduring reputation. If, on the other hand, Congress should permit its time to be frittered away in endless talk about trifles, in everlasting personal squabbles, or in microscopic examination of small questions to the exclusion of great ones—then the Republican Party will have read its own death warrant. There will be many attempts to get up controversies about Gen. GRANT, but the representatives of the people should leave Gen. GRANT to be dealt with by their principals at the proper time. All the combinations now being formed will shrivel up and disappear if Gen. GRANT identifies himself, in a positive and marked manner, with the great cause which the people have at heart. The politicians think they are everybody, but this is a world in which they are often aroused by rude shocks to the consciousness that there is nothing much in them after all. The least thoughtful member of Congress might well be seriously impressed at the present time with the gravity of the duties which lie before him.

Opening the Mail.

Senator SUMNER, of Massachusetts, will introduce as the beginning of the present session of Congress—probably today—a bill to amend the Constitution of the United States so as to limit all future occupants of the Presidential chair to one term. This is to be the opening of the programme, now nearly perfected, by which the "disaffected Republicans," or "scoreheads," hope to defeat the re-election of Gen. GRANT. It is intended as a sort of signal gun, or bugle blast, to summon the scattered forces into line of battle, and at the same time to call out some expression of the sentiment of the country in reference to this cardinal point in the proposed platform of the opposition in the coming campaign. Should it meet with a favorable response, it is conjectured that the battle will already be half won; for a general indorsement, by the people, of the one term principle would dispose of Gen. GRANT at the outset. But should the reverberations of Mr. SUMNER's opening gun fail to arouse the country, or find only a feeble echo in the hearts of the people, then it is to be followed up by a grand fusillade along the entire line, from SUMNER's to WENDELL PHILLIPS' study in Boston, to CARL SCHURZ's or GRATZ BROWN's lager-beer garden in St. Louis. Every kind and description of small-arm is to be brought to bear against Gen. GRANT, from the latest pattern of patent breech-loaders down to squirt-guns and Chinese stink-pots. He is to be assailed for everything he has done, and for everything he has failed to do. Any man who has been disappointed in getting an office at his hands is to be commissioned as a privateer to prey upon the characters and habits of the whole family of GRANTS, and to throw mud *ad libitum*. The leaders in the crusade, who feel above the work assigned to their followers, are to ring the changes on San Domingo and Cuba, or what is, and what might have been, if only they, or some one of their set, had been at the helm. Even the Alabama Treaty is to be overhauled and criticised, in order, if possible, to make a point against the President in connection therewith, and to win the support of our Irish fellow-citizens. Efforts are also to be made to entice the Labor Reform element into the ranks of the crusaders, and, to this end, a demonstration will shortly be made in Washington by the leaders of the movement. One of the most active workers in arranging the Anti-Grant programme has lately returned from Paris, where he has become enamored with the Commune and the "International Society," and hopes to engraft those French inventions upon the Labor Reform Party of America.

The coming session of Congress is to afford the opportunity, and Washington is to be the head-quarters, for perfecting the plans of this Anti-Grant movement, and carrying out the details of the programme. Among the prominent Senators enlisted in it are SUMNER, SCHURZ, TRUMBULL and FENTON, while outside of Congress the leading captains are GRATZ BROWN, TOM SCOTT, WENDELL PHILLIPS, GEORGE WILKES, and others of more or less note. Mr. GREELEY, we are informed, is not to be admitted into the ranks of the captains, but will be permitted to do service as a guerrilla, scout, sharp-shooter, spy, or whatever may be found best suited to his capacity in the shifting exigencies of the campaign. The leaders were afraid to give him a captain's commission, because, as they said, he was "erratic, crotchety, and unreliable." The part that the "unterrified Democracy" are to be allowed to take in the great Anti-Grant crusade has been the subject of long and anxious deliberation, and remains still undetermined. The "scoreheads" would like their aid, but they fear the odium of an open alliance with them. The smell of treason still lingers in their garments, and exhales a fatal miasma wherever they go. If they will only stick to the "passive policy," so that they can fight in the ranks of the scoreheads without being recognized by the enemy, they will be hailed as a valuable acquisition; but they must not put on any airs after the fight is over, nor lay claim to any of the booty. In a certain contingency—which is rather remote to be sure—they will not be wanted, or accepted, on any condition.

The leaders of the "scorehead" conspiracy hope—and all their energies are to be directed to this end—to carry their point against GRANT in the regular Nominating Convention of the Republican Party. Between now and next May, or June, the whole crusade will be directed to the object of controlling the Convention and packing it with anti-Grant men. Should they be successful in this, they will have no need of the "unwashed Democracy," for they can fight the battle within the ranks of their own party. But should they fail, as they doubtless will if the people are fairly represented in the Convention, they will then be prepared to accept recruits from any and all sources, irrespective of past party predilections. So that we would advise the Democracy to hold themselves in readiness to do battle with the "scoreheads" in case they are wanted. It is rather a humiliating position, to be sure, for the great Democratic Party to occupy during the long months intervening between now and the holding of the Republican Convention. But it is the best position they can find under the circumstances.

Why Not Enforce the Law?

The tenacity with which the survivors of the Ring cling to place and power, and the impunity with which they are allowed to do so, are simply scandalous. These men stand condemned by public opinion in every way that such condemnation can be expressed. Not the most servile paper dares openly and directly to sustain them. All honest papers have long since declared them fit for State prison. Their abuse of their office was the issue in the last election, and the popular verdict was overwhelmingly against them. Yet what is the state of affairs today? HALL retains his place unblushingly, with nothing but public detestation to indicate that he is unworthy of the trust. TWEED is still in office, wielding the unprecedented powers placed in his hands by his own procurement within the last two years. SWEENY is allowed to quietly step aside, with an affectation of innocence. WOODWARD, the go-between in the most notorious plundering, is luxuriating in his "villa," in Connecticut. GARVEY and INGERSOLL are still at large; CONNOLLY is in jail, no thanks to the energy of the officers of the law. And the whole gang are busy getting rid of their property and their American Club badges, feeling as safe from the clutches of the law as if a breach of trust, a misdemeanor, fraud or conspiracy were unknown to our statutes and unpunishable by our Courts. All this is a public scandal. While the thieves were hiding behind legal forms, and before the unanimous condemnation passed upon them by all decent men at the polls, it was bad enough. Now it is a great deal worse. The rascals are not only defying the people; they are doing so with the connivance of the officers of the law. The complexion of City affairs would be completely changed if we had a District-Attorney who would do his duty, and of whom it was known that he would do it. The law is, it is true, wanting in sufficient penalties for the peculiar offenses of which the Ring men have been guilty. But it would, nevertheless, send them to the Penitentiary, if the prosecuting officer did his part to bring them to justice. We remind Gov. HOFFMAN again of his power in this matter. Every day that the present situation continues the Democratic officials become more clearly responsible for it. This is not a local matter. The remedy to which the people are entitled against the swindlers who defy them, is legal prosecution. This it is in Gov. HOFFMAN's power to compel, and without his aid the community is powerless for the moment to rid itself of the humiliation and the injury inflicted on it.

Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Mr. DOUGLASS, relates principally to the taxes upon tobacco, and the method of collecting them. Mr. DOUGLASS concurs in what we believe is the opinion of the principal manufacturers, and of nearly all the officials engaged in collecting the tax, that it would be better to substitute for the present taxes on various classes of manufactured tobacco one uniform tax. In case Congress should be willing to legislate with reference to a considerable reduction of the revenue from the Internal Department, the Commissioner deems a tax of twenty-four cents a pound sufficient. If, however, the Internal Revenue duties are expected to make up the deficit caused by the expiration of the income tax during the present fiscal year, and from exemptions, thirty-two cents a pound would, in his opinion, be required. There is no doubt that the recommendation of the Commissioner is a sound one, and that, both on account of greater economy in collection and greater safety against fraud, the consolidated tax would be a decided gain.

The other recommendations of the Commissioner's report are of minor importance. They include one for the abolition of the clumsy and long-since condemned system of "bonded warehouses" for tobacco. This contrivance was borrowed from the Customs Department. It was originally applied to liquors as well as tobacco, but has been productive of great loss, and afforded almost unlimited opportunity for fraud. The bonded warehouses were the field in which several of Mr. JOHNSON's most adroit collectors reaped their fortunes. It is to be hoped that Congress will consider Commissioner DOUGLASS' recommendation favorably.

The Skating Season.

One of the swift vicissitudes of our fitful climate has brought us almost in a twinkling from the Arcadian mildness of the Indian Summer into the full severity of Winter. Only a day or two ago it was too warm for an overcoat, and the owners and purveyors of furs were alike in despair. But now, with a single veering of the weather, the mercury is dropping toward the single figures, and everybody is going about muffled to the chin, and street-cars will shortly display to many eager young eyes the welcome flag which indicates that there is skating at the Park. To very many other eyes, indeed, it is anything but a flag of welcome. It means that now, to the familiar miseries of poverty and hunger, will be superadded the additional suffering of cold. If, as is generally prognosticated, the present Winter is to be one of unusual severity, its early arrival will bring pain and apprehension to many fireless hearths. The suddenness of the visitation, too, will find the poor unprepared. We trust that the many charitable organizations in the City will this year be found exceptionally efficient and active.

But while we sympathise with, and, so far as possible, try to relieve the unhappiness which the Winter only intensifies, we may also sympathise with the rejoicings of those more fortunate ones to whom each change of the seasons brings only variety of pleasure. Within proper bounds there is no exercise more healthful or enjoyable than skating. Its increasing popularity from year to year with young New-York is one of the most cheering signs for our physical future. Something, to be sure, of this growing favor must be attributed to the admirable facilities offered for the sport at Central Park, where safety is combined with freedom in an uncommon degree. But it must also be conceded that the general impulse toward all athletic exercises, of late years visible among our young people of both sexes, has added largely to the number of skaters. For a lady with youth and strength to enjoy without injury its keen exhilaration, there is no sport more fascinating; there is certainly none wherein, once mastered, she appears to greater advantage. Not even in the smooth undulations of the waltz does a pretty woman become so attractive and graceful an object as on skates. And a field of skaters presents one of the brightest and most pleasing pictures that can be imagined, especially when the performers take care, as they should, to deck themselves with gay colors. Warm browns and bright crimsons and scarlets not only add picturesqueness to the general effect, but they increase, even unconsciously to its participants, the pleasure of the sport. A certain smartness of costume is one of the pardonable coquetries of the ice.

But though the exercise is invigorating and commendable in itself, it sometimes becomes hurtful from injudicious accessories. Indulged in to excess, we need hardly say, it inevitably injures. But that is a fault which we hope our young readers will have too much discretion to commit. The use of straps in binding the skate to the foot, which formerly by impeding the circulation produced much suffering, is now we believe in a great degree dispensed with. Skates are now made to fasten on the shoe with screws, and ladies may even find in the shops the daintiest little fur-tipped *bottines*, fitted with runners on the soles. The greatest and most insidious danger connected with skating arises from after imprudence. Glowing with exercise, too many rush from the cold, pure air into the hot, enervating atmosphere of the waiting-room, and thence again to the crowded, cold, but equally enervating cars. Next day comes a cough or catarrh. A brisk walk for at least a portion of the way home should in all cases be resorted to, to restore the system to its usual tone. With these and such other obvious precautions as common sense and experience will suggest, we commend this hearty and wholesome pastime to all who can enjoy it.

Reforms Demanded by the Commercial Interest.

We are glad to learn from the *Shipping List and Price Current*—the leading business organ of the merchants and ship-owners of this City—that a combined movement is about to be set on foot among those immediately interested in the commerce of the port, to bring about the long-needed reforms in the laws relating to Port-wardens, Harbor-masters and Quarantine officials. Next to framing a proper charter for this City, and correcting the abuses of our Municipal Government, these reforms will demand the earliest attention of the coming Legislature. The extortions that have been practiced during the last two years by these port officials are a part and parcel of the systematized robbery of the Tammany Ring, and they should be made to cease with the breaking up of that organization. In order to put a stop to them, however, it will be necessary, as the *Shipping List* suggests, "to secure a revision of enactments which are so loosely framed as to give unscrupulous and rapacious officers opportunity to prey at will upon their victims, the merchants and ship-owners, which can only be done by such a vigorous expression of public opinion as no Legislature will take the responsibility of setting at defiance." The "Ship-owners' Association," we are told, is already perfecting plans for relief from the extortions to which the merchants have been subject, and the *Shipping List* calls upon all representative commercial bodies to co-operate with them in bringing about a reform. Among the reforms urged are "a change in the Port laws, whereby the Health Officer shall receive a stated salary, instead of fees, to the end that all jobs will be beyond his reach; the doing away with all Harbor-masters, and turning over the business of providing berths for vessels to parties under the jurisdiction of the Dock Commissioners or the Pilot Commissioners, at a stated salary; and finally, the abrogation of the compulsory clause of the Pilot laws."

These reforms would necessitate a radical change in the existing statutes in reference to these officials, and will doubtless meet with strenuous opposition from the present incumbents, as well as from those who hope to fill their places; but no private interests, and least of all such interests as depend upon political patronage, should be allowed to stand in the way of a reform which is imperatively demanded by our merchants and ship-owners, and which has been shown to be necessary for the protection of the commerce of the port. It may be questionable whether it would be wise policy to put the appointment of Harbor-masters in the hands of the Dock Commission, or of any other body connected with, and forming part of, the Municipal Government; but there can be no doubt that their appointment should be taken out of the hands of the Governor and Senate, and placed with some responsible authority that would exercise a more immediate supervision over their conduct than is now exercised by the Governor. The President of the Chamber of Commerce has been suggested as a suitable person to exercise the appointing power; but at all events it should be vested in some man, or body of men, directly interested in the commerce of the City, and responsible to merchants and ship-owners for the good conduct of the officials appointed. They should be subject to immediate removal for misconduct or malfeasance, and should either receive a fixed salary for their services, or be limited to specific and clearly-defined fees.

A more rapacious set of port officials than those now in office probably never had the power of fleecing our merchants and preying upon our commerce; and it is a cause of congratulation that their terms expire on the 1st of January next. And yet, unless a change is made in the manner of their appointment, it may be found difficult to get rid of them. With a Democratic Governor and a Republican Senate—the one to appoint and the other to confirm—there will be the same dead-lock that there was in 1869, when Health Officer SWINBURNE, who was satisfactory to neither side, was allowed to hold over. Unless some bargain or compromise can be cooked up between the Governor and Senate for an equal division of the spoils, the chances are, under the present mode of appointment, that the old officials will hold over another year. Such a calamity could only be avoided by a radical change in the whole system, which should take the appointing power out of the hands of the Governor. If the power should be given to the Senate, independently of the Governor, it would be denounced as partisan legislation, and the Democrats would retaliate at the first opportunity. The only safe course will be to make such changes in the law as will remove, if possible, the appointment of all the quarantine and port officials out of the field of politics, and put it in the hands of some non-partisan body representing the merchants of the City, who are only interested in having the duties honestly and faithfully discharged.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Brooklyn *Eagle*, in reply to our invitation to indicate the specific offences which induce it to liken Gen. GRANT to W. M. TWEED, publishes a long indictment against the President. We shall not answer the *Eagle* this morning, for this reason, that we desire to meet every point it advances in an open and unreserved manner. We cannot do that without inquiring particularly into the *Eagle's* charges, many of which we have regarded as mere matters of rumor, or as the usual crop of slanders which spring up in every public man's path. At any rate, this is a very good time to discuss the charges in question, especially as the *Eagle* puts them forward with more ability and clearness than any Democratic journal within a thousand miles of New-York. In a day or two, then, we will say what has been the result of subjecting the charges in question to the test of fair investigation.

The special message which we publish this morning, in reference to the condition of the Prince of WALES, comes from a source which entitles it to be received as something more trustworthy than the floating gossip of London. The news was obtained direct from Sandringham. Considering the possible decline in foreign stocks, and the movements in gold here which the death of the Prince would occasion, it seemed worth while to get certain information on the subject. It will be seen that the Prince was making satisfactory progress yesterday, but with such a foe as typhus at work, it is impossible to say that his life is no longer in any danger. The present indications, however, are very favorable.

It seems that the Administration has not been sending fiery letters to the Spanish Minister, in spite of the warlike rumors to that effect. It has simply expressed to our Consul-General, in Cuba, a determination to protect our citizens against any ill-usage that may be attempted. As there are nine cruisers and one monitor iron-clad, mounting in all seventy guns, within reach of Cuba, our Democratic friends who have been so afraid that the Administration would be found napping, if there were need to use force there, may pluck up a little courage.

The report of the Secretary of War exhibits an efficient and at the same time an economical administration of his Department. The army has been reduced to thirty thousand men, and there is a falling off in the expenses of the Department of nearly eighteen millions of dollars during the fiscal year; four millions were expended in river and harbor improvements. In the estimates of the Department for the ensuing year is included three millions for reimbursing States for expenses incurred during the war. The reduction of the pay of soldiers from $16 to $13 per month has been found to increase the number of deserters, and the Secretary recommends the British treatment of deserters by imprisonment—the pay of the deserter going to support the prison. The protection of loyal citizens in the late rebellious States from KUKLUX violence requires the services of about one-sixth of the entire army, and the Secretary of War adds his testimony to that of so many others, that the presence of United States soldiers is the only protection that thousands of law-abiding people have in the South from outrage.

There is no half-way work about the "passivism" of the St. Louis *Republican*. It desires that the Democracy should declare, in full National Convention, that the party will withdraw from the Presidential contest with no "basis for reorganization," no "announcement of principles," nothing but a "simple platform of opposition to GRANT." It must be, on the whole, rather flattering to the President that a great party such as the Democracy unquestionably showed itself when he last triumphed over it, now exhibits signs of abandoning all its principles to contend under borrowed leaders against his re-election. To be sure, the compliment would be greater if the party had more valuable principles to surrender.

Some clever person on the Washington *Patriot* has found that the "disastrous incineration of the Lake City"—by which he means the burning of Chicago, was "a burnt offering on the altar of Protection, a hideous sacrifice of property, blood and treasure to propitiate the grim and insensate Moloch of Pennsylvania monopoly." The simple cause of this treasonable rhetoric is that imported slate from Canada could have been used in roofing the buildings of Chicago more cheaply than shingles or composition of tar and pebbles, had not foreign slate been taxed to protect Pennsylvania quarries. But why should we not tax slate for Chicago roofs when we tax the slate on our backs, the iron in our houses, and every tool that any mechanic in our employ can possibly use?

The Pastorate of Christ Church—Addresses by Bishop Potter and Rev. Mr. Denham.

The recent misunderstanding which occurred between the parishioners of Christ's Church, corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, and their pastor, resulting in the severance of that gentleman's connection with the church, and the announcement that Bishop POTTER would officiate there in person yesterday morning, gave rise to the expectation that some allusion would be made to the subject in the pulpit discourse, and attracted a very large congregation. Services were commenced precisely at 10½ o'clock by the Bishop, assisted by Rev. Mr. PRATT, of Staten Island, and Mr. DENHAM, assistant curate. There was no regular sermon delivered on the occasion, but the Pastoral Letter from the House of Bishops was read.

Rev. Mr. DENHAM then said: "Since some misapprehension has arisen in the minds of some portion of the congregation, occasioned by the recent changes which have taken place, in regard to the future of this parish, the parochial authorities deem it their duty briefly to state that no change is contemplated in the manner of conducting the services of the Church, its music, or its present parochial organization, and further, that when selecting a rector, they will seek one who will stand firmly on the fundamental principles taught by our Book of Common Prayer, and who is actuated by that broad constitution for which our Church was so eminent, and which was so forcibly illustrated in the recent session of the great Council of our Church. Remember us, therefore, my brethren, in your prayers, so that God may guide us by His heavenly grace in this responsible and important task."

Bishop POTTER also delivered a short address on the subject, asserting that the administration of that Church would not be conducted to any extreme in any direction, but that it shall be governed entirely and exclusively in the true spirit of the Church, in its plain and literal sense. The spirit that characterised its administration in the past, and which was the source of its success would be confirmed, and all might rest assured the Christian feeling of humility and meekness would continue in it. The late change in the Church gave rise to much comment, not entirely favorable to religion in general. It was, unhappily, the fact that the slightest eccentricity in the manner of service in a fashionable church created much popular emotion, and in considering the manner the public mind altogether seemed to ignore the many thousand churches throughout the country that worked silently and well. Their pastor had recently retired from the Church—he hoped his successor would be a learned man, a Gospel man, an earnest man, and a good pastor, who would give a considerable portion of his time to ministrations in private families, and whose religion would be based upon the Book of Common Prayer. He exhorted the congregation by their individual efforts to unite with him in the interest of the Church.

The services were concluded with Holy Communion.

The evening services were conducted by Right Rev. Bishop KIP, of California, and Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, the latter preaching the sermon. As in the morning, there were present an unusual number of strangers. No allusion was made to the pastorate.

John M. Binckley vs. Edward A. Rollins.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 3.—The case of JOHN M. BINCKLEY, formerly Solicitor of Internal Revenue, against EDWARD A. ROLLINS, Ex-Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to recover $20,000 damages, in the United States District Court, Judge GILES presiding, was given to the jury on Saturday afternoon, after the conclusion of the argument by counsel, with instructions to bring in a sealed verdict. The jury not having agreed on a verdict at the hour of the adjournment of the Court, the finding will be rendered to-morrow morning. This suit was first instituted in the Baltimore City Court in November, 1869, and on application of defendant, in December, 1869, was removed, under an act of Congress, to the United States Circuit Court for trial. The cause of the action is, as stated in plaintiff's declaration, that defendant addressed a letter to the President of the United States, to cause his removal from the office of Solicitor, and otherwise intending to injure and defame him.

Death by Drowning.

Saturday evening, at 10½ o'clock, a young man named BAKER, nineteen years of age, residing in Meserole-street, Williamsburg, and the sole support of a widowed mother, met his death at the Roosevelt-street Ferry, (New-York side,) under the following circumstances: In company with two companions he came through the ferry gate as the boat was just starting, and they ran to catch the boat. His companions succeeded. The bridgeman attempted to stop young BAKER, who was the last of the three, but the momentum was so great that both were precipitated into the water. The bridgeman was rescued, but BAKER immediately sank, and it is supposed he must have struck some projecting timber in falling. Men have been engaged since 5 o'clock yesterday morning endeavoring to recover the body, but up to a late hour last evening had not succeeded.

WORN AND IMPERFECT COINS.

Their Rejection by Custom-House Officials—Correspondence between a New-Orleans Firm, the United States Assistant Treasurer, and Secretary Boutwell.

The New-Orleans *Times* publishes the following correspondence between Messrs. TOWNSEND, LYMAN & Co., bankers and brokers of that city, and Mr. CHAS. CLINTON, United States Assistant Treasurer, relative to the rejection by Custom-house officers of slightly worn and imperfect United States coin:

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 4, 1871.

Chas. Clinton, Esq., Assistant Treasurer United States, New-Orleans:

DEAR SIR: In our sales of coin recently, we have experienced great annoyance by the return to us, from buyers, of slightly worn coins, which we are informed by the Custom-house officers, are rejected by them because of recent orders from you. Coins slightly discolored, or covered short or less with rust, are rejected both by our banks and the Custom-house for similar reasons. For so long a time these coins have been interchanged without trouble, that a new order of things calls for some explanation from your office, in order to satisfy the business community. Coins worn, or stained, or otherwise mutilated, have been for years generally rejected, but those to which we refer are pieces which, through ordinary wear and tear—natural attrition—have slightly lost in weight. The rusty and discolored coins, we understand, are rejected simply because they are rusty, without any claim to less in weight or value. More recently we have had several coins returned to us perfect in appearance, evidently little used ones being raised, but still claimed to be "short." These we have examined carefully, and are convinced that, if the weight is wrong, as it appears to be, the fault is wrong when the coin is first issued. In such a case, where the coin is the innocent victim of having been tampered with, and is now even on the Treasury Department properly discard its own child? Again, where apparently no provision is made for retirement of worn or discolored coins, no matter what offers made by the General Government to retire such coins, or their appearance of wear, and the General Government, through its Treasury officers, to reject them for duties from the people, who are holders upon the faith of the Government stamp, and who may, six months ago, have received them in the same condition from the Government itself? Please throw some light upon this matter, and answer, for us, the many complaints made daily at our counter, and oblige,

Very respectfully your obedient servants,
TOWNSEND, LYMAN & CO.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 15, 1871. }

Messrs. Townsend, Lyman & Co., New-Orleans, La.:

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter of the 4th inst., in relation to recent rejections of light, rusty and discolored coin by the Customs officers of this port, for the alleged reason that this office declines to receive such coin from them. As it has been for years, and still is the custom to accept coins of the community to meet deficiencies which may exist in coin by punching, soldering, filing or sweating, your reference to such coin will need no reply from me. In regard to genuine coins which have become light through ordinary wear in handling, I would state that this office does not reject for "slight" loss, as you seem to believe, unless the loss of from one to three per cent on the face value of the coin is considered slight. Coins which, from no evidence of having been tampered with, and do not show a loss in weight of more than one per cent., are received as current, and the standard will exclude but very few coins which have not been reduced by some unlawful means, such as corroding, filing or sweating. The appearance of coin after having been submitted to the sweating process, being so very similar to that of legitimately worn coin, it becomes necessary to exclude such coin when it shall fall below a certain standard, therefore the weight test becomes an important one in determining the value of all coin. As the law does not indicate how much coin may lose in weight and still be a legal tender for the value expressed upon its face—which, from the nature of the case is a very difficult problem to solve, inasmuch as any specified allowance might, and probably would stimulate unlawful practices to the debasement of new and full weight coin—it is necessary for this office to act in a manner responsible for the custody of the coin, and the above limit has been fixed as at once the most just and equitable of any that can be established between the Government, its agent, and those who hold its means of coin. In relation to discolored and rusty coins, I would say there can be no question as to the propriety and legality of rejecting the same, thus placing the expense of cleaning them and of any loss incident thereto, upon those who have been the cause of such defacement. For instance, if for the sake of safety, United States coin is buried and thereby becomes discolored by rust or corrosion, or, if for the sake of depositing it in a safe, dry vault, it is allowed to be exposed to the action of sewer gas, and thereby its appearance is changed, I see no reason why the Government should at its own expense clean such coin. I cannot coincide with your suggestion that some coins found to be considerably light although apparently not much worn, were issued in that light condition, and that only two years have by sequestration with this mark as effective means there used to detect even the slightest variation in the weight of any single piece or few of pieces, to direct any such discrepancies you may now have. By law, an allowance of one-half grain (about two cents) is made for variation in the issue of double eagles and eagles, and of one-quarter of a grain each of half eagles, quarter eagles, three and one dollar pieces, and I venture the assertion that never will a greater deviation from the standard weight be found in a new coin. Trusting it will appear to you that this office has and will, as far as it consistently can, adopt such measures as shall secure to the interests of the Government and this community, and at the same time protect itself, I remain, very respectfully,

CHARLES CLINTON,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21, 1871. }

SIR: Yours of the 15th inst., in reply to that of Messrs. TOWNSEND, LYMAN & CO., on the subject of the rejection by you, of counterfeit, light and defaced gold coin, is approved. With regard to counterfeit and such of the light and defaced coin as owes its diminution or defacement to filing, sweating, or any other illegal practice, you correctly state that there can be no question as to the right or propriety of the Government to refuse to receive it. As to such of the light and defaced coin, however, as owes its diminution or defacement to natural wear during the process of prolonged circulation, the question very properly arises whether or not the Government is bound by any principle of law or justice to receive it, regardless of the extent of attrition or diminution. It is the practice, and, so far as I know, has always been, of the United States Assistant Treasurer at New-York City, through whose office the bulk of our coinage passes, to reject no coin, however light, if the diminution is due to the fault of natural wear and tear; in some of the other independent Treasury offices a different practice has obtained, but no general rule on the subject has as yet been adopted, and the preponderance of the evidence as to past practice seems to be in favor of that in vogue in the New-York office. Of late, however, so much light coin has come into the possession of the independent Treasury offices, and the loss resulting from the recoinage has been so great, while the practice of sweating and that of filing and recoining the periphery, have been reduced to such a sciences as to almost defy detection, that a different general rule seems to be demanded, both for the purpose of purifying our coin circulation and for the protection of the Government.

An investigation of the coinage laws of almost all the principal powers of Europe will demonstrate that they have by law fixed a limit, beyond which no allowance is made for natural abrasion, and I cannot doubt that among some of these powers the subject was fully considered with a view to the justice of the limits prescribed, both as to the Government and the private citizen. Moreover, I believe Congress would long since have made a similar provision, if the subject had been properly brought before it. Take it propose to do at its coming session. The jurisdiction on the part of Messrs. TOWNSEND, LYMAN & Co., that some of the coins in question must have light at the time of their coinage, or that the mint at which they were coined is responsible for their light weight, is untenable, as the law provides ample and sufficient safe-guards for the supervision and punishment of the Mint or any of its branches or any light pieces. Supposing, then, that all the United States coinage is originally of standard weight, may not the Department, with equal propriety, provide a remedy from its reception and redemption as it now does for the reception and redemption of its currency. It has long since been a rule to redeem proportionate amounts from badly mutilated notes, and who questions either the propriety or the right? These regulations are necessary, both for the maintenance of a steady and proper circulating medium and the protection of the Government against fraud and imposition. Were the Department to redeem all notes, no matter how badly mutilated, it will readily be seen what an opportunity such a practice would open for designing persons to destroy whole notes and present them in fractional parts. So also, if the Government will receive and redeem at their full value, coins, no matter how light, even on account of natural wear, it would open a way for great deception and fraud by the sweating and filing and raveling process, which, as already stated, often defies detection. The rejection of light coins may for a time, and, in certain instances, operate harshly and seemingly unjust, but a

MRS. WHARTON'S CASE.

Her Trial to Commence at Annapolis Today.

Removal of the Prisoner from Baltimore—Her Condition—History of the Case—Probable Line of Defense.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 2, 1871.

This morning, Mrs. HENRY W. WHARTON, who is to be tried at the Circuit Court at Annapolis on Monday next, for the alleged poisoning of Gen. W. SCOTT KETCHUM, was removed from the Baltimore jail and taken to the State Capital in charge of the Deputy Sheriffs. She was accompanied by her daughter NELLIE, her faithful companion during the four weary months that she has been within our prison walls, since she was arrested on the 10th of July. This most extraordinary criminal case has attracted so much attention throughout the country, and excited fashionable circles in the Monumental City that the present time calls for an outline of the leading facts in the case.

THE FIRST SUSPICIONS.

In the second week of July last, strange rumors began to circulate in this city. It was whispered about that a lady high in social rank had brought home to her the dreadful crime of poisoning several of her guests, and that mysterious matters were at the bottom of the affair. The reports crystalized into shape, and became definite when on the morning of July 19, the daily papers announced that Mrs. ELLEN G. WHARTON, the widow of the late Major H. W. WHARTON, Assistant Pay-master of the United States Army, had been arrested by the Police authorities on the charges of causing the death, by poison, of Gen. W. SCOTT KETCHUM, a retired officer of the Quartermaster's Department of the Army, and of attempting to poison Mr. EUGENE VAN NESS, a clerk in the banking-house of ALEXANDER BROWN & SONS, and who had acted as her financial agent since the death of her husband. On the succeeding Saturday the Grand Jury of the Criminal Court investigated the accusations, and the facts shown by the testimony before them developed the following circumstantial chain of evidence:

THE POISONING OF GEN. KETCHUM.

Gen. KETCHUM left his home in Washington on the evening of Saturday, June 24, and came to Baltimore, for the purpose of paying a visit to Mrs. WHARTON, at her home, No. 203 North Eutaw-street. Early in the war he and Major WHARTON had served together in the Sixth Regiment United States Infantry, and had contracted a close friendship, which was afterward extended to very intimate relations between their families. Gen. KETCHUM had loaned $2,500 to Mrs. WHARTON, for which he held her note, and it was his purpose in visiting her (as he mentioned to several friends before leaving Washington) to collect the money, as the lady and her daughter NELLIE, who is her only surviving child, had made all arrangements for departure to Europe in the following week. That note can nowhere be found among his papers, and the supposition is that Mrs. WHARTON took it from the dead body. Shortly after entering her house he was taken very ill, and died there on the following Wednesday. Dr. F. C. WILLIAMS, who attended upon him, suspected poison from the peculiar symptoms of the case, and immediately confided his suspicions to the Marshal of Police. A close though secret watch was kept upon Mrs. WHARTON, and, unsuspected by her, the detective force looked after her every movement and action. At the suggestion of Dr. WILLIAMS, and with the approval of Pay-master-General BRIce, Gen. KETCHUM's brother-in-law, the latter's remains were disinterred, and twenty grains of tartar-emetic were discovered in his stomach by the chemical analysis which was made. Here was the first link of evidence, and the next was the ascertaining of the fact that the dead man had partaken of food in Mrs. WHARTON's house.

THE KISSING NOTE.

Two days after the death of Gen. KETCHUM Mrs. WHARTON went to Washington, and calling upon his son, CHARLES A. KETCHUM, she demanded the payment of $4,000 in Government bonds, which she said she had entrusted to the care of Gen. KETCHUM, and now desired to have returned, as she was about to make her European trip. Young KETCHUM, exceedingly surprised by such a statement, said he knew nothing of any such bonds, and referred her to Gen. BRICE. She made the same demand upon him, and he informed her that if she was depending on any claim against the KETCHUM estate to take her to Europe, she might as well abandon the trip at once. He then called her attention to the fact that Gen. KETCHUM's books showed her to be indebted to him in the sum of $2,600. She turned pale, hesitated, stammered, and finally said she had paid that debt on the 27th of January last. When asked for the note, she said that when Gen. KETCHUM returned it to her she destroyed it. An examination of his books showed that on Jan. 25 she had paid a half year's interest on the money. This disproval of her previous statement gave heightened color to the suspicions against her, particularly as it was known that Gen. KETCHUM kept his books with all the nicety of the red-tape transactions of the Army Bureau. On June 15 last, only ten days before he died, he had charged her in his accounts with another six months' interest.

DIRECTING THE INVESTIGATION.

Up to this time the growing suspicions that Gen. KETCHUM had been poisoned at Mrs. WHARTON's house had not been directed at her, but at an humble domestic in her family; not because there was the least corpulsance that would implicate the colored woman, but because of the absence of any motive which would induce Mrs. WHARTON to the commission of the crime, and the general shrinking from placing such an imputation at the door of a lady who had borne so high a reputation, and had received personal favors from the deceased. It having been settled beyond peradventure that Gen. KETCHUM had died by the administration of tartar-emetic, and that the motive for causing his death existed in the debt of Mrs. WHARTON to him, the next step of the detectives was to trace the means by, and the time at which tartar-emetic had come into her possession. It was very quickly ascertained that she had purchased sixty grains of tartar-emetic at a drug-store near by. With this discovery the Police considered themselves justified in asking for a warrant for her arrest, but before doing so they turned their attention to another matter, closely connected therewith, and which should be explained.

THE POISONING OF VAN NESS.

Mr. EUGENE VAN NESS called at Mrs. WHARTON's house on the same day that Gen. KETCHUM arrived there, but several hours previous. She offered him a glass of beer, which he drank, and almost immediately was taken sick with similar symptoms to those shown by Gen. KETCHUM. Mr. VAN NESS laid violently prostrated in her house for six days, being there at the time of Gen. KETCHUM's death. He was attended by Dr. CREW, and by his sister and his wife. These two ladies appear to have had their suspicions awakened by the coincident illnesses of Gen. KETCHUM and Mr. VAN NESS and the sameness of the indications in each case, and they examined carefully every drop and particle of food and drink that came to the latter. On the very day that the General died a milk punch, which had been prescribed by the physician, was brought up to Mr. VAN NESS. His wife poured some of it into a glass and touched her lips to it. She immediately perceived a bitter taste, and emptying the glass, a white sediment was discovered at the bottom of it. She secreted the glass, had the sediment examined by Prof. AIKEN, the chemist, and he found that it contained fifteen grains of tartar emetic. The punch had been prepared the day previous, and had been set in the refrigerator at Mrs. WHARTON's house, and the supposition is that while it was there she placed the poison in it. Had it not been for the watchful care of Mrs. VAN NESS, her husband would have followed Gen. KETCHUM to the grave. Mr. VAN NESS will be a most important witness at the trial. Hitherto his lips have been tightly sealed, and even to his most intimate friends he has refused to give the slightest expression of opinion, or make any statement regarding the poisoning. It is surmised that he knew of Mrs. WHARTON's indebtedness to Gen. KETCHUM, and that with the death of the two and the destruction of the note, all evidence of it would have passed away.

THE ACCUSED.

I have so far summed up all the known evidence against Mrs. WHARTON which will certainly be produced at the trial. But there are a multitude of rumors afloat regarding her. There have been in the last four years four sudden deaths at the house, besides that of Gen. KETCHUM—Col. EDWARD WHARTON, who was a cousin of Major H. W. WHARTON; his daughter, Major WHARTON himself, and this son, Major H. W. WHARTON, Jr. It is said that each of them died quickly, with symptoms of vomiting. On young Major WHARTON's life there was an insurance policy for twenty thousand dollars, and his mother received the money. Suspicions in his case were so strong that his body was exhumed from the cemetery and an analysis made of his stomach, but no traces of poison were found. Regarding the others there has never been any examination. Common talk has it that there have been a half dozen other deaths at the house under suspicious circumstances, the best defined instance being that of a young girl, a seamstress in Mrs. WHARTON's employ, who called upon her one evening to request payment for work performed. Mrs. WHARTON put her off with fair promises, offered her a lunch, which the partook of, and died in two days afterward. I do not vouch for the truth of this story, but it has, at least, backing enough to entitle it to mention.

QUEER INCIDENTS.

There are some queer incidents in connection with Mrs. WHARTON's life. She is a daughter of a wealthy Philadelphia merchant, GEORGE NUGENT, and spent her life at Norristown, Penn., where he had a country-seat. She has always been inordinately fond of spending money and surrounding herself with luxuries and costly dressing and adornment. It is said there was a tinge of insanity in her mother's family. She was a great belle in her youth, and still retains traces of a former imperial beauty. The most singular incident of her life—one perfectly well authenticated—is that when under twenty years of age she issued invitations to all her friends for her marriage with a certain gentleman known as an acquaintance of hers. The day was set and all the preparations made. When the hour came her father's house was filled with guests. Presents had been liberally given, and made a magnificent display. Mr. NUGENT had dowered his beautiful daughter most generously. The company had assembled and the appointed time was past, but no bridegroom came. As the hours went by anxiety was shown by all present. Toward midnight a messenger was sent for the bridegroom, and returned with the news that he had not contracted the marriage, and knew nothing of it. The guests departed with significant intimations that Miss NUGENT was showing the taint which had descended to her from the maternal side of the house. Since that time there is nothing known of moment to her life except that she soon afterward eloped from home and married Major WHARTON, at that time a Second Lieutenant in the regular army. They came to live in Baltimore about nine years ago, and during the greater portion of the war he was military disbursing officer here.

LIFE IN BALTIMORE.

In Baltimore Mrs. WHARTON moved in quite fashionable circles. If her friends were not among the leaders of the ultra few who dwell in Mount Vernon-place and under the shadow of the Washington Monument, they, at least, were next to those of exclusive circles. She was a prominent member of Grace Episcopal Church, and took part in the religious and social movements of its large and fashionable congregation. Her house entertainments were notable for excellence, although they were few, because of the blight of death which had fallen upon the house. Miss NELLIE WHARTON is a slender, pretty, dark-eyed girl, who has never left her mother's side since the prison walls closed upon her.

The trial at Annapolis, next week, will enlist some of the best legal talent in the State. Messrs. I. NEVITT, STEELE, S. TEACKLE WALLIS and JOHN H. THOMAS are counsel for Mrs. WHARTON. The State's Attorney for Anne Arundel County, Mr. JAMES REVELL, will be assisted in the prosecution by the Attorney-General, Hon. A. K. STEELE.

The case is removed from Baltimore to Annapolis under a provision of the Maryland Constitution, which permits the accused in a criminal trial to change the venue to an adjoining county from the scene of indictment, if he or she will make an affidavit that a fair trial cannot be had in the Court of indictment. This Mrs. WHARTON did upon her arraignment in the Criminal Court of Baltimore, which took place in October last. There are summoned so far twenty-six witnesses for the State, and sixty-three for the prisoner. Many of the witnesses summoned for the defense reside outside of Maryland, and can appear or not, just as they please. It is rumored that the defense will rely upon the plea of insanity. E. P.

AMUSEMENTS.

Notes and Announcements.

The usual Sunday concert at the Grand Opera-house took place last evening. Miss LOUISE LIGHTHAY was the vocalist. The band of the Ninth Regiment will, in a very few months, be the most skilled, as it is already the most numerous, in the country..... "Mignon" will be sung at the Academy of Music this evening, for the last time. We have to supplement the reference to the promises of the week already made in this place, by a mention that there will be a matinée on Saturday, when M. CAPOUL and Mlle. DUVAL will sing in "Fra Diavolo." In the evening, Miss MITCHELL will be heard in "Lucia." ... In Brooklyn.... At Booth's Theatre this evening Mr. EDWIN BOOTH will make his first appearance this Fall. "Hamlet" will be the play..... At the Grand Opera-house "The Three Guardsmen" will be performed, with Mr. FRANK MAYO in the leading part.... At Wood's Museum, Mr. STUDLEY and Miss DENIN continue the fulfillment of a profitable engagement. To-night, they figure in a new "sensational drama" called "Life in the Streets."....The management of the New-York Circus will this evening reintroduce to the frequenters of that elegant establishment Miss CAROLINE ROLLAND, a most accomplished lady-rider.... The fact that Mr. BARNUM's Show is on view and prosperous is the only thing to be cited in relation to the gentleman's latest and by no means least successful venture.

Two Concerts.

Two concerts occur this week. To-morrow, Mme. DE BARROS, a lady from Philadelphia, we believe, will be heard at Steinway Hall. She is highly spoken of. Thursday, Mrs. T. P. ROWE will make her début at Weber's Rooms, corner of Fifth-avenue and Sixteenth-street. Mrs. ROWE is young, very prepossessing, and the quality of her voice, a rich and powerful mezzo-soprano, gives ground for her resolve to appear in public. Both she and Mme. DE BARROS will have the co-operation of well-known artists.

The Homeless Boy's Meetings.

The interest in the Sunday evening meetings with the homeless boys of the City continues to increase, both on the part of the boys themselves and the gentlemen who voluntarily conduct the services. At the Rivington-street Lodging-house, where the exercises were conducted by Mr. HENRY E. HAWLEY, the attendance was very large, every seat being occupied. This is the more remarkable from the fact that the attendance is entirely voluntary, and it shows that religious subjects, divested of sectarianism, may be rendered interesting and attractive to a class supposed to be constitutionally and bitterly averse to them. These meetings, inaugurated by the Children's Aid Society, and conducted by its Trustees, have already been productive of much good. Everything that Christian kindness and refined taste can suggest is employed to make the Home attractive and the inmates comfortable.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAM-SHIP RHEIN.

The steam-ship *Rhein*, which left Bremen on Nov. 18, and Southampton on Nov. 21, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are fresher by two days than those previously at hand.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Latest Utterances of M. Gambetta.

Paris Correspondence of the London Daily News.

M. GAMBETTA has made a great—or, to avoid a term open to contradiction, a long—speech at St. Quentin. The occasion was a banquet given to celebrate the desperate resistance of that town on 8th October, 1870. On the very day of the anniversary the Prussians were still in possession of the place. Hence the postponement of the festival till Nov. 16. It was at first intended to convoke a great public meeting but doubts being entertained whether the authorities would authorize such a gathering, it was resolved to have a dinner, to which nobody should be admitted without a personal ticket. The snug little private party consisted of 700 people, most of whom were working men. M. ANATOLE LEMERCIER, the Prefect of the Aisne, though passing for a rather advanced Republican, thought the demonstration "ill-timed," and declined to attend. The circus in which the banquet was held was ornamented with busts of men "dear to democracy"—VICTOR HUGO, GARIBALDI, BARBES, CHARRAS, BAUDIN, &c., &c. A bust of the Republic with the very Phrygian bonnet, lately taken down by order from the hall of the Council-General of the Hérault, was placed over the Chairman's head. I can give but a short analysis of M. GAMBETTA's speech, which (as doubtless settled by himself) occupies ten columns of the *République Française*. After stating that great, liberal, and fraternal meetings of this kind should be multiplied, he declared that his past actions were a pledge for his uncompromising support in the future of a definitive republic—not an equivocal nominal Republic without republican institutions, and without any spirit of reform, but an effective, real, and living republic, which alone could insure a strong, free, and wise Government, serve to reproduce the manners of the great French family. The heroic souvenirs of Oct. 8, which they had met to commemorate, led him to inquire whether, if all the cities of France had been like St. Quentin and Chateaudun, resolved to die rather than surrender, the result of the war might not have been different. People, like individuals, cannot, not even through unexpected crises unless they had forces in reserve. The German invasion, premeditated for fifty years, found France unprepared. She had been for twenty years subjected to the will and the caprice of one man, who thought nothing of the dignity or security of French citizens. And with all your disadvantages it was not true to say that France threw up the game. For six months she kept up a desperate resistance, and her capital only at last succumbed to a combination of famine and—he could not but say the word—faint-heartedness. (This hit at TROCHU produced an explosion of pisaudita.) After throwing the whole blame of the disasters of the war upon the Empire, he proceeded to say that the only way for France to retrieve her places in Europe was to improve and strengthen her internal position. The most pressing and urgent of all reforms was a comprehensive measure of general education, which would finally abolish the class distinctions which unfortunately yet existed. He was for absolutely gratuitous, obligatory, and lay (or, as he termed it, rather grating to many ears) lay instruction. History showed that in all time the rulers who had an interest in forming men for their own purposes looked upon every man who could read as their enemy. He was not only for the separation of Church and State, but for the entire separation of the schools from the churches. To consider that, not only a question of politics, but of social order. He utterly denied the force of the objection that partisans of lay instruction wanted to breed up Atheists. In his proposition there was nothing hostile to religion. But he strenuously denied the right, and opposed the pretension, of a dominant party in the Catholic Church, to impose the inculcation of their peculiar faith or practices upon a necessary concomitant of the lay education of which all stood in need. Let religious education, whether Catholic, Jewish, or Protestant, be given in religious temples according to the choice of parents; but let not the Catholics, with their claims to exclusiveness, have anything to do with that preparation of necessary knowledge which it was the State's duty to see imparted to every citizen. The Pope, with a frankness for which he honored him, had in a solemn document proclaimed that every principle dear to modern society was in his eyes damnable. This opinion of the Pope was now, unfortunately, that of the higher ranks of the French clergy. There was a time when the Gallican Church held its own against Rome. But that gallant church had disappeared. Under the pretext of struggling against the principles of the revolution, but in reality from the instinct of domination, it had become exclusively—at least among the higher clergy—ultramontane. The great old Church of France was now exclusively represented by the lower clergy, among whom there were many that he greatly respected. The lower clergy was oppressed. His blood had boiled when he had read a speech of a Cardinal in the Imperial Senate declaiming that the lower clergy were a "regiment," and that when he gave the word the regiment must march. He (M. GAMBETTA) would gladly aid to relieve the lower clergy from this degrading servitude. Reverting to the great question of the establishment of the Republic, he said there were many converts to the republican principle of people who but lately thought it a dream. By a sophism, which these converts required constant looking after to keep them up to the mark. He did not believe that after all the lessons the country had received there was any pretender likely to attempt to upset the Republic by force except the wretched *Coup-de-tarrt* of December, and he was impotent. His pronunciato strongly for a dissolution, not only on account of the insufficient mandate of the present Assembly to determine any constitutional question, but also because it was so convinced of its impotence, that it did not dare to attempt any such thing. It was his belief that out of the six millions of voters who approved the last fatal *plebiscitum*, there were four millions who might then be classed as belonging to democratic Cæsarism, and who believed that all the great principles of 1789 might be secured by a Democratic dictator. These four millions had been undeceived by what they had seen of the Empire, and he claimed them all as Republicans. He would take leave of the company by expressing his firm conviction that France had irrevocably rallied to the Republic, and that an inevitable readjustment of parties would lead to the universal recognition of this truth. [Loud cries of "Vive la Republique!" "VIVE GAMBETTA!" frequently interrupted the delivery of this speech and hailed its conclusion.]

SPAIN.

The Cuba Question in the Cortes—Minister Sickles on Charges Against Senor Rivero.

Madrid Correspondence of the London Echo.

The question of the sale of the Island of Cuba was lately brought up in the Cortes by the *négreros*, and RUIZ ZORILLA, being accused of having favored the idea, obliged Señor TOPETE, who was in the Cabinet with him, to declare whether or not the question was ever broached while they were governing. TOPETE defended RUIZ ZORILLA against the accusation, but intimated that the late Gen. PRIM was the individual who was favorable to the idea of the sale of Cuba. After this incident had transpired came the charge that RIVERO, too, was one of those who would barter away the brightest jewel of the crown of Spain, namely Cuba, and two night ago, a sheet emanating from the *negreros*, was sold in the streets, purporting to publish telegrams sent by Mr. SICKLES to his Government, relating account of conferences with RIVERO. RIVERO, astounded, wrote to Mr. SICKLES, asking him first, if the telegrams attributed to him were authentic; and secondly, if he, Mr. SICKLES, had ever heard him manifest any desire for the emancipation of Cuba from Spain, to which Mr. SICKLES replied as follows:

DEAR SIR: I have just received your note of today's date, in which you ask me if the publication you inclose is exact in the telegrams and communications to which it refers. In answer I have the honor to inform you that the publication is not worthy of entire confidence, because it only produces imperfect extracts of telegrams whose import could be only appreciated when read precisely as they were written. And to the end that you may possess the exact account of the instructions of my Government, together with the telegrams relative to Cuba, I send you an official copy of all the documents published by the Congress of the United States on the 20th of December, 1869, commented upon afterward by the journals of England, France, Germany, and the United States, as well as by *La Epoca* more than a year ago. To the other questions it is my duty to reply as follows: To the inquiry whether I have ever heard you indicate the least possibility as to the separation of Cuba from Spain, I answer—never. I beg permission to add that if you refer to the account which I gave to my Government in the Cortes of 1869, it was in the course of a conversation which took place between us in the month of November of that year, that account is in itself the completest refutation to such a supposition. And I must testify, in justice to yourself, to Señor MARTOS, to Señor ESCHEGARA, and to the memory of the lamented Gen. PRIM, that the favorable opinion given me of the wish and intention of the statesmen of the revolution to do justice to the Island of Cuba, treating it as a Spanish province with equal rights and privileges, according to the Spanish Constitution of 1869, contributed more than any other of the arguments used by Spain to maintain the United States in the attitude of non-intervention.

(Signed,) SICKLES, Madrid, Nov. 14, 1871.

RUSSIA.

Abuses of the Secret Police—The Latest St. Petersburg Scandal.

Correspondence of the Pall Mall Gazette.

An incident which strikingly illustrates the abuses arising from the institution of the secret Police has furnished abundant food for the scandal-loving society of the Russian capital. A high functionary of "the Third Department of the Imperial Chancellery," (Secret Police Department,) member of one of the principal aristocratic families of Russia, and an ever-welcome guest at Court, where, it is said, he enjoyed the special favor of the Emperor himself, is reported to have put out of the way ten members of his family who stood between him and a legacy of considerable amount. In order to do this he had only to use his power as a member of the secret Police: some were banished to the mines, others died suddenly, and no inquiry could take place, as the judicial officials never venture to question the proceedings of "the third department." At last one of the heirs to the property who had escaped disclosed the whole affair to Count SCHOUVALOFF, the head of the department. The Count refused to interfere upon which the heir, who is a man of great eminence at Court, appealed to the Emperor. It is said that the culprit will be tried by a secret tribunal, and that the persons who were banished have already returned. The whole matter, however, is involved in the strictest secrecy as several members of the high Russian aristocracy are stated to be implicated in it. In any case the incident will doubtless precipitate the reforms which, as I mentioned in a previous letter, Count SCHOUVALOFF proposes to introduce in the Police department, though its too much to hope just yet that we may get rid of the secret police altogether.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Earl Russell on Unsectarian Education.

The correspondence printed below appears in the London papers:

CANNES, France, Nov. 11, 1871.

SIR: I have read with great admiration your speech at the meeting of the National Education League on the 17th of October. If I understand it rightly the League insist that "all schools aided by local rates shall be unsectarian, but not that they should be secular. If I am right, I should wish to join the League, and to subscribe £10 a year to its funds till its objects are attained. I am glad to see that you intend to bring this all-important question early in the session under the notice of the House of Commons. A great struggle will be made by the clergy of the Church of Rome, and of the Church of England, to maintain and perpetuate sectarian schools aided by rates and by the State.

I remain, your obedient servant,

RUSSELL.

Mr. GEORGE DIXON, M. P.

THE DALES, BIRMINGHAM, Nov. 13, 1871.

MY LORD: Your note of the 11th inst. reached me this morning, and has been read with pleasure and thanks. We have always refrained from using the word "secular," believing that "unsectarian" more accurately expressed our views. We have only advocated the exclusion of the Bible from the national schools by act of Parliament; but we have expressed our opinion that in order to insure the unsectarian character of the teaching in the rate schools, it would be advisable that the Bible, when read, should be read without note or comment. Your Lordship will add to the service you have rendered the League by granting permission to publish your letter of adhesion to the movement. I have the honor to be your Lordship's obedient servant,

GEORGE DIXON.

Right Hon. the Earl RUSSELL, K. G.

CANNES, Nov. 16, 1871.

SIR: I have read with much satisfaction your letter of Nov. 14, in which you give your adhesion to joining the League, and in giving your permission to publish my letter of the 11th inst.

I am not of opinion that the Bible, when read, should be read without note or comment; but I think this is a point of so much difficulty, and there is so much danger of slipping into sectarian comments on the part of teachers, that I do not wonder at the opinion expressed by the League.

My wish and hope is that the rising youth of England may be taught to adopt not the Church of Rome or the Church of England, but the Church of Christ. The teaching of Christ, whether dogmatic or not, is to be found in the Bible, and those who in their infancy read the Bible may, at their own choice, when they reach the age of fifteen or sixteen years, follow the teaching of the Church of Rome or of any Protestant community they may prefer.

In this manner Christianity may in time be purged of the corruptions which, in the course of time and, amid the darkness of the fifteenth and seventeenth centuries, have stained its purity and perverted its spirit of love and charity. I remain, your obedient servant,

Mr. GEORGE DIXON, M. P. RUSSELL.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

Further Depositions in Behalf of the Claimant.

Among the witnesses who testified in behalf of the claimant in the Tichborne case, on Nov. 20, were three whose evidence was of unusual weight.

HESELTINE SHARPIN, architect, of York, said: I used to practice in Ripon, and am a brother of Mr. SHARPIN, late the Mayor and now the Borough Magistrate for Scarborough. In 1853 I embarked in a steamer, the *Orestes*, for Sydney, but stayed in Melbourne, where we arrived on the 10th or 11th of April, 1854. At Melbourne I remained about a month, and then went on to Sydney, but returned to Melbourne in July. I first landed at Sandridge Pier, originally Liardet's Landing-place. I had been to Melbourne previously, in 1849-50. In July, 1854, I was on board a steamer called the *Comet*, a small vessel which used to run from Hobson's Bay to Melbourne. I had been at Williamstown that day. The *Comet* took some men off; I was left in the bay, a three-masted, rakish-looking vessel, low in the water, and to the best of my recollection, schooner-rigged, with a round stern. I was down below when the *Comet* stopped, and I came up to see what she was stopping for. I then saw some men come on board from the other vessel; they were evidently sailors. They appeared at the time to be common sailors. Some went aft, and others stood about the chimney. I went aft myself, and there noticed two of the men I had seen come down the paddle-box. One was a well-dressed man, the other a young gentleman dressed as a sailor, but evidently not a sailor. He had not the bearing of a sailor. I was talking to another person, and this young gentleman turned round and made an observation. He had decidedly a French accent; so much so that I took him for a Frenchman. I also saw him lift his eyebrows while talking. I perfectly remember this. It struck me that he was interested in what I was saying. Last August I was at the York races, and there saw a person whom I now know to be the plaintiff. He was sitting in the balcony of the Grand Stand, and I looked at him through my opera-glass. Everybody was looking at him. I had not at the time any belief that I had seen him before. Since then I have had an opportunity of conversing with him, and have come to the conclusion that he is the same person I saw on board the *Comet* in 1854. Before our interview on Saturday I saw some photographs of him in a shop window at York. That would be about the 9th or 10th of this month. I then thought he was the young man I saw in 1854; and on Saturday I bought in London another photograph of the claimant.

WILLIAM DAVIS said: I was in the Carabineers from 1849 to 1861, and went through the Crimean and Indian mutiny campaigns. I knew Mr. TICHBORNE in the regiment, and I was in his company for four hours to four hours and a half a day for twelve months. I have seen the plaintiff and told him that if he would answer two questions I put he must be the man or the devil. One question was about a young donkey being put into his bed. I asked him if he could tell me the man who fetched the young donkey out of his bed. He said WILLIAM DAVIS, I believe. That is me; I did fetch the donkey out. I asked him what he gave me three days' drill for. He said he did not recollect, but after words he said he had given me three days' drill for rubbing an oil rag over my horse's leg to make it shine. I had done it to hide the dirt. It was the Sergeant-Major who found it out and brought me before Mr. TICHBORNE. It was Sergeant-Major TEAL. He was killed in the Indian mutiny. After the witness' cross-examination, the Lord Chief-Justice asked him.—What did you do with the donkey? When Mr. TICHBORNE went in he dropped the candle—I suppose in his fright—and ran out, calling to me, "Sentry, sentry, (I was the sentry,) the devil is in my bed!" I said to him, "I don't want to see the devil, Sir." But he says, "You must fetch him out of my bed." I said, "Sir, it is death for a soldier to desert his post until he is properly relieved; you must get me relieved." I did not want to go, for I was no hero then, and I did not want to see the donkey, or devil as he called it. He told me he would be answerable for my post, and I had to obey him. When I went in I poked up the candlestick and the candle fell out, and I was expecting every moment that the devil would take hold of me. He shouted to me, "D—— you, you have let the candle out."

The LORD CHIEF-JUSTICE.—What did you do with the donkey? Witness.—The donkey was tied down to the bed; I undid the fore legs first; there was a nightcap on the donkey; I undid the fore legs of the donkey and he sat up, and Sir ROGER looked in and bolted again; I shouted to him, "It is a young donkey, Sir;" and when he came on a second time the little donkey was going about the room, and he said, "D—— you, don't you let him kick up a row there; let us carry him down." I said: "Take the fore part, it is the lightest;" but he said: "No, I will take the hind part."

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.—But what did you do with the donkey? We carried it down and put it into the barrack yard to run about.

Mr. JOSEPH TOCWELL, formerly in the Sixth Dragoon Guards, and now keeper of a public house in Bath, was the next witness. He swore that he recognized the plaintiff (he used to show Mr. TICHBORNE's horses) in three minutes. Asked about the signature of an affidavit which he had sworn, he said it was not his handwriting. He denied that he had ever written to the plaintiff. A letter purporting to be written by the plaintiff, in which it was said that the witness had written to him was put in, and Miss BRAIN was called to speak to the handwriting, but she declined to do so positively, though she thought it was the plaintiff's.

The Court was then adjourned.

NEWS NOTES.

On Nov. 19, the American ship *Escort*, Capt. SAMUELS, was destroyed by fire in the docks of Antwerp. Two seamen were killed by a falling mast.

The London *Athenæum* says that the memoirs of TALLEYRAND are at last to be given to the world. They were long withheld, from fear lest the revelations they contain, damaging to the First Empire, might lead to their seizure by the Second.

The London papers are authorized to state that the words imputed to Mr. DISRAELI by Dr. NORMAN MACLEOD, with respect to Her Majesty's "incapacity for work," were never used by that gentleman. His expressions were in a directly contrary sense, viz., that her Majesty's capacity for business, distinguished from the first by method and promptness, had now by long experience become so eminently that it greatly assisted and facilitated the conduct of public affairs.

The Paris papers say that the subscription for the rebuilding of the Palace of the Legion of Honor continues to yield excellent results. The sum collected has been so considerable that the works have been undertaken on a large scale, more than a hundred men being employed. Should the weather prove favorable all the external work will be finished, it is expected, by the 1st of next January, and the whole of the building be roofed in. The interior, which is already being actively proceeded with, will then be completed without any delay. Already 550,000 francs have been collected from 20,000 subscribers; there are still 48,000 members of the order to be appealed to, and from these assistance is solicited.

The Bonapartist organ, the *Ordre*, makes the following comment upon the decree suspending its two contemporaries: "Under the Empire of 1852 a journal could not be suppressed until it had received three warnings; under the Empire since 1868 a journal could only be condemned by a Court of Justice; under the Empire in 1870 the Chamber passed a law which permitted all Press offenses to the decision of a jury; under the Republic the Government has the right to suppress a journal without any preliminary warning. The liberty of the Press exists, in fact, no longer."

The *Décentralisation*, a Legitimist newspaper of Lyons, contains the following extract from an unpublished letter of the Comte DE CHAMBORD relative to the project of abdication published by some newspapers: "I approve, my dear friend, of all you say to me on this subject, but I cannot believe that even among those men who know me the least, any one can seriously suppose that I have the right or the wish to ignore my sentiments to the extent of proposing to me that I should abdicate my duty, and no one, you may rest assured, will dare to cast that reproach upon me."

It was recently announced by the *Levant Herald* that four Ex-Ministers, who lately held high positions in the Turkish Government, had been exiled, and were to be confined in a fortress. The same paper now states that, although this was nominally the sentence passed upon them, their punishment really amounts to little more than a change of residence, as they have been sent to Cyprus, where they "will be free to live in all the comfort which the ample wealth of both can afford." The others have been sent to their native places in Asia. Such deportation, the *Levant Herald* remarks, differs widely from the deportations by French politicians, although in the present instance administrative malversation was the offense laid to the charge of the Ministers.

Sir CHARLES DILKE addressed, on Nov. 20, a large and crowded meeting at Bristol on representation and the education controversy. Prof. NEWMAN presided, and a strong Republican feeling was manifested by those present. The names of the Queen and the Prince of WALES were received with hisses and groans, while hearty cheers were given for a republic. Sir CHARLES in the course of his speech, dwelt upon the inequalities of the British representative system. He declared himself to be a Republican, remarking that he made no concealment of that fact. Speaking of the education controversy, he said he believed the institution of a system of free and common schools for the people would be incompatible with a portion of the existing order of things. A petition to the House of Commons in favor of a redistribution of seats was carried unanimously. The proceedings were very noisy at times.

On Nov. 18, died Major-Gen. EVERARD WILLIAM BOUVERIE, of Delapré Abbey, near Northampton, in his eighty-third year. He was the eldest son of the late Mr. EDWARD BOUVERIE, by CATHARINE, daughter and heir of Mr. W. PARTIS, and great grandson of the first Viscount FOLKESTONE, ancestor of the Earl of RADNOR. He was born in 1789, and was educated at Harrow and St. John's College, Cambridge. In 1812 he entered the army, and was present at the memorable fight of Waterloo, where he was wounded. In 1840 he was appointed Equerry to the Prince Consort, and Governor to the Queen in 1853. He became a Major-General in 1854, and Lieutenant-General in 1860. In 1856 he succeeded to the Delapré estates. He also held the Colonelcy of the Fifteenth Hussars. The General has been ailing for some years past, and during the last three years was confined to his room.

The *Journal des Débats* states that the recent publication of M. JULES FAVRE's book has been the subject of STAFF remonstrance on the part of many members of the National Assembly, who, even to the extent of their colleagues who are members of the Committee of Permanence to remind the Cabinet that it is unprecedented that a Minister for Foreign Affairs should regard himself as at liberty to publish confidential diplomatic documents. The work published by M. BENEDETTI is already, and that without reason, created astonishment in diplomatic circles. But M. JULES FAVRE's book, according to the objectors, goes much further, as some of the documents which he has published were addressed not to M. JULES FAVRE personally, but to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of France, and as such he had no power to dispose of them according to his own pleasure. Some of the members of Permanent Commission intend to call the attention of the President of the Republic to these complaints.

Bombay advices to October 28 are at hand. The Bombay *Gazette* says: "In the Persian Gulf the people continue to be much distressed by famine. Charitable funds from India are being eagerly used up. News from Bunder Abbas, in the Persian Gulf, intimates the reappearance of cholera, and more starving Zoroastrians have left Yezd. Letters from Yezd are full of distressing details. Famine, want of employment, cholera, and lawlessness induced by desperation continue. At the beginning of last month the inhabitants of Jaghan were dying of starvation, and it is said that matters will in, all probability, grow worse till June next. At Meshed, the capital of the province of Khorassan, and a city of 130,000 inhabitants, 80,000 people are said, in letters received in India up to the date of Aug. 7, to have died from starvation. 20,000 have died the city, and those who remained have for the most part been seized and carried away into slavery by Afghan hordes. Great complaints are made because the monopoly of the salt works is in the hands of Europeans. The Shah of Persia is said to be becoming very unpopular. On the news of his return to his capital from a recent hunting excursion, thousands of people covered themselves with dust and ashes, and refused to cease their piteous cries before his palace. These proceedings so alarmed the Shah that for the time being he would not venture into his capital, but afterward he committed several atrocities."

The Commission of Appeals—The General Calendar for 1872.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF COMMISSION OF APPEALS, ALBANY, Nov. 28, 1871.

The Commissioners of Appeal have deemed it unadvisable to make up a new general calendar for 1872, and have therefore decided that all causes on the present general calendar, undisposed of, except such as have been passed, may be heard without further notice. All causes not on the present calendar, and all passed causes, will be placed thereon if regularly noticed on or before the 16th day of December, 1871. There will be, for the better convenience of the Court and Bar, a special calendar made up for the January Term of the first 100, consisting of the preferred and reserved causes, and also of such others as may be noticed, which, by date of filing return, are entitled to priority. Causes on the special will be designated by their present numbers on the general calendar. New and passed ones will be put in halves. The next regular term of the Commission will commence on the first Tuesday in January, 1872.

W. H. BENJAMIN, Clerk.

A New and Strange Disease in North Carolina.

The Weldon (N. C.) *News* speaks of a mysterious disease, often fatal in its results, which has prevailed for some time past in certain portions of Northampton County, and neighboring portions of North Carolina. It says the disease has been known in those sections before to a limited extent, but not until this Fall has it been general in its character. The symptoms are similar to those of yellow fever, and the patient suffers almost as much as with the latter disease. There have been some thirty cases in Northampton recently, some of them fatal, but the physicians have learned to treat the disease, and thus stop the fatality. It is most thought to be epidemic, but to result from severe malarial causes.

THE WEATHER.

Official Synopsis of Storms and Probabilities—Important Supplementary Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3—7 P. M.—The low barometer, with rain, which prevailed on Saturday afternoon in the Gulf States, has moved north-eastward. The high barometer on the South Atlantic coast has moved to the East Atlantic. North-easterly winds, with rain and snow, have very generally prevailed from Alabama to New-Jersey, following on the recent barometric change. The low barometer which was in the Upper Missouri Valley is now central in Michigan, with light rain attending it in Illinois and Indiana, and snow from Illinois to Minnesota. Rising barometer and brisk north-west winds prevail from Minnesota to Kansas. The pressure is again falling, with snow in Oregon.

PROBABILITIES.

The lowest barometer will probably extend by Monday noon eastward over New-York, with south and south-east winds from Pennsylvania to Maine, and rain or snow on the coast. Cloudy weather, with rain, continues to-night from the lower l

BOSTON AND MASSACHUSETTS.

A Talk with Gov. Claflin About the Hoosac Tunnel and New-York Parchasers—The Indictment of New-York's Reformation—Removal of a Dishonest Warden—The Coming of the Duke—His Reception and Entertainment.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 2, 1871.

I had a talk with Gov. CLAFLIN yesterday, and succeeded in getting at the facts about the proposed purchase of the Hoosac Tunnel by New-York parties, which has raised such a breeze throughout the length and breadth of this Commonwealth. He says that the offer came from representatives of the Troy and Boston Railroad—not the Troy and Greenfield Railroad, as some have had it—and that it was in effect to make the State seven million dollars richer, and minus the tunnel. He and the Council thought best to consider it, and did so accordingly. The breeze was occasioned by the few little roads, each of whom have been scheming to get the tunnel under its own control, and were startled and enraged by the knowledge of a new competitor, and that its offer had been entertained. The Governor had for some time been considering the question how, in the event of the completion of the tunnel, these roads were going to be forced to combine and create a great uniform through trunk line, and when this offer came along it struck him as a good thing to work for this end. He saw that, even if it were only listened to, these lines would be brought to see that they hadn't the thing in their own hands. And so it proved. These lines are the Fitchburg Road, the Vermont and Massachusetts, and the Troy and Greenfield. The Troy and Boston is now but an insignificant local road, but, it is patent to any one, that with the Hoosac Tunnel in their control they would have the nucleus for a great and powerful concern. It is owned by New-York parties, but the Governor said there was no evidence to show that VANDERBILT was in it. He is inclined to the opinion that the warning cry of "VANDERBILT" was raised by the Massachusetts lines referred to, each now figuring for the monopoly of the tunnel, to rouse the public against the movement. So far as the question is concerned the Governor says he has no interest other than the good of the State. As the tunnel now stands, with no prospect of a proper arrangement with existing State lines, it is still a "bore." He says that he, with the Council, has the power to sell out the whole concern, according to the statutes, without asking advice or counsel of anybody. But such never was his intention. All he desired to do was to hear all about the offer, start the discussion of the subject of what shall be done with the tunnel when completed, and get the matter before the Legislature. This he has accomplished, and now nothing more will be done about the matter until the Legislature takes it up.

THE INFLUENCE OF REFORM.

The Executive has just removed a public officer who has held his position for nearly fourteen years, the Warden of the State Prison, for wrong doing in office. The people of this and other cities are looking critically into the conduct of their public servants, and the private character of the men placed in nomination for the next term, and the cry of reform is the popular cry everywhere. So much for the work you have done in New-York. The fight for reform there has wakened every section, and for once the influence of New-York is for good. The removal of the Prison Warden has caused considerable commotion in this community. It has been shown, by statements from the Stat-house, that his misdemeanors were in taking five thousand dollars from a contracting firm in the prison, which, he says, was simply offered as a gift; withholding several hundred dollars from prisoners "for the benefit of the State," which was illegal, and not handing the money over to the State, which was wrong; and other little irregularities. These would not be very heavy charges to bring against a New-York minor official, but they are heavy enough for Massachusetts.

THE VISIT OF THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS.

Arrangements are making for the reception and entertainment of the Grand Duke ALEXIS on an extensive and liberal scale. He is expected to reach Boston late on Thursday evening. With his suite, Minister CATACAZY and the Russian Vice-Consul of New-York, he will leave New-York early in the forenoon in that special train which the TIMES has already described, and be received by a subcommittee of the Boston Reception Committee, at Springfield. There the party will remain for three hours, looking over the place, and particularly the extensive armory there located, and the great manufacturing concerns. At Worcester other members of the Committee will join the train. On arriving here the Duke and suite will be driven directly to the Revere House. The programme of civilities and entertainments, so far as agreed upon, is this: A serenade on Thursday evening, soon after the arrival at the Revere House. On Friday an official reception at the City Hall, and a second one at the State-house, where the Duke will be presented to the Governor and the Executive Council, and the heads of the different State Departments. Next a ride to Cambridge under an escort of mounted soldiery, a look at and about the college buildings and a reception by President ELIOT: and then a hurried visit to Charlestown, Bunker Hill, and the monument, of course, and the Navy-yard, where the party will be received by Admiral STRIBBLING with naval honors, and an entertainment at the residence of the commandant. In the evening a grand ball at the Boston Theatre, which is expected to reach, if not eclipse, the great affair in your City in grandeur, the display of beauty and "intellectual" style. On Saturday forenoon a visit to Lowell, a tour through the great mills there, and a "Zacoocks" at the residence of Capt. G. V. FOX, who, according to CATACAZY, is the Duke's "good friend, FOX." In the afternoon, a musical entertainment in the Music Hall by twelve or fifteen hundred children from the public schools, assisted by a large orchestra selected from the best musical talent in the city, at which the Russian Hymn will, of course, be sung, and the great organ will, of course, be played; and in the evening a banquet at the Revere House, by invitation of some of the leading citizens of Boston; on Sunday a quiet ride about the suburbs, if the weather is agreeable, and in the evening a Theodore Thomas concert in the Music Hall. On Monday morning the city will be left and the Montreal trip begun.

THE DUKE'S APARTMENTS.

The apartments which have been secured for the Duke and suite are those occupied by the Prince of Wales, Admiral Farragut, Presidents Lincoln and Grant, and Gens. Sherman and Sheridan during their official visits here. But as they were then, they will not be on this occasion. Upholsterers and cabinet-makers and various other artisans are now working them over in the most thorough fashion, putting down new carpets, setting in new furniture, placing marble statuary and elaborate bronzes into position, hanging choice paintings upon the walls, and, in fact, being "furnished and decorated in a style in keeping with the rank of the coming occupant." The Duke and suite will have a private dining-room, which is also fitting up for the occasion, and it is to be rendered attractive by paintings, statuary, and plants and flowers. The hotel will keep the Russian flag perpetually displayed during the stay of the Duke in the city. Altogether Boston is doing a great deal for the Duke. "We'll come up to them New-Yorkers at any rate, if we don't beat 'em in style and a big time," said a City Hall man. And perhaps, after all, Boston will make New-York curious.

Live Stock in California.

Some importers and breeders of fine stock claim that the progeny of both horses and cattle improve in the genial climate of California from eight to twelve per cent. over the original stock. They account for this in the nutritious properties of the grain and grass of our State, dried as they are, in an atmosphere void of rain or moisture, as well as the absence of snow and ice. There is no long, cold Winter weather, which alone is enough to stunt the growth of young animals, but a climate, varying, it is true, in the valleys of the interior from 100° to 100° Farenheit, but in the coast counties not so much. Some of the more enthusiastic stock men assert that the time will come when the offspring of thoroughbred animals will be exported from California to breed back again with the parent stock. The addition of bone and muscle gained by the progeny of thoroughbred stock raised here, will be sufficient inducement to open the eyes of stock men East to come to this coast for animals with which to cross their favorite breeds.—*Alta California.*

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The market during the week ending with Saturday, Dec. 2, has been dull and inactive. The Exchange has, however, been well attended, but the public sales by auction have in the main been of but small importance, the most interesting being the Supreme Court sale, in foreclosure, by Messrs. MATHEWSON & SON, on Friday last, of the three first-class four-story and basement brown-stone houses and lots, each 25x75x25, situated on the west side of Madison-avenue, commencing 26.8 feet north of Forty-third-street. The first one was sold for $42,000; the next adjoining for $45,000, and the next for $44,000. The buyers are explore with all the modern improvements, and were supposed to be worth, previous to the sale, at least $50,000 each. They were very heavily mortgaged for about $44,000 each. It will be therefore seen that the sum realized in the aggregate was barely sufficient to cover the amount of the mortgages, &c. The market for unimproved lots has not been active, but prices of all desirable descriptions are very firm.

THIS WEEK'S BUSINESS.

The following transfers of City real estate to the value of $35,000 and upward, as noticed in the *Real Estate Record* of Saturday, Dec. 2, have recently been placed on record in the Register's Office. The leases recently recorded in the same office will be found below:

Bleecker-st., n. w. corner of Greene-st., 80x100. Benjamin F. Howe, of New-Brighton, Staten Island, to Gustavus H. Wittman, Nov. 24.... $66,700
Broadway, e. s., No. 894, 21.11x100.2x irreg. l. s. and l., Henry T. Heimbold to Lewis J. Phillipe, Nov. 22.... 140,000
Carroll-place, (Bleecker-st.,) n. s., 97.2 ft. e. of Thompson-st., 25.8x100; No. 10 Carroll-place. Robert Cochran, referee, to Sophie B. Lockwood, (S.,) of New-Rochelle, and Victoria, wife of Charles W. Whitney, (M.,) of Elizabeth, N. J., Nov. 23.... 27,000
Montgomery-st., (No. 1,) n. s., 149 ft. e. of Broadway, 24x78, Susan Ritter to Theodore Ritter. (May 31, 1870.) Nov. 23.... 10,000
Mott-st., e. s., 75.5 ft. s. of Houston-st., 22x56.10, Nathaniel Burchill to Leander Stone, Nov. 27. 30,000
15th-st., n. s., 425 ft. e. of 6th-av., 22x100.2. Executors of Lucius Chittenden, to Lucie Chittenden, Nov. 22.... 25,500
37th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x98.9, in and l., Andrew and David T. Kennedy to Timothy D. Porter, Nov. 27.... 29,000
55th-st., s. s., 253.5 ft. e. of 4th-av., 22x100.5, in and l., Saulesbury L. Bradley to Emanuel Bernheimer, Nov. 23.... 45,000
38th-st., s. s., 183 ft. e. of 5th-av., 16x100.5. Robert Cochran (referee) to Henry J. Burchell, Nov. 27.... 23,250
9th-av., w. s., 24.11 n. 126thst., 100x118. Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., to John M. Kelder, Nov. 23.... 56,000
94th-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25.11x100, in and l., John M. King to Silvie M., wife of Johnston Livingston, of Tivoli, New-York, Nov. 25.... 50,000
123d-st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of 5th-av., 100x99.11; 123d-st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of 5th-av., 100x99.11. Executor Beach to Isaac and Solomon Moorhach, Nov. 24.... 35,000
Lexington-av., n. w., corner of 69th-st., 100.5x100, Francis McCabe to Christopher Keyes, Nov. 25.... 45,000
Madison-av., e. s., 75 ft. n. of 41st-st., 25.3x100, in and l., Millicent C., wife of William R. Martin, to Isaac P. and John G. Frost, Nov. 25.... 33,000
Mott-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Bayard-st., 25.3x100. See Clinton's Map Harlem Com. Lots, 160, 161, 204, 205, between 6th and 8th avs. (Map lost.) Robert Cochran (referee) to Sandra B. Lockwood, (S.,) of Newark, and Victoria, wife of Charles W. Whitney, (M.,) of Elizabeth, N. J., Nov. 23.... 34,000
125th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 8th-av., 18x100.5. Adolphus L. Macdaniel to Catherine D. Hanscom, of Brooklyn, Nov. 25.... 32,000
40th-st., n. s., 205 ft. e. of 4th-av., 102x100.5. Terence Farley to Christopher Keyes, Nov. 27.... 36,000
41st-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 18x100.5; and 2, Charles L. Gowdey to John M. King, Nov. 25.... 35,000
41st-st., e. s., 205 ft. e. of 3d-av., 102x100.5. Adam T. Sackett to John and George Ruddell, Nov. 27.... 28,000
Same, e. s., 50 ft. s. of 42d-st., 25x102.2. Harriet E. Lounsbury to Mutual Protection Life Assurance Society, Nov. 25.... 28,000
42d-st., e. s., 114 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 20x100.5, and l., Wm. F. Smith to Frederika Berg, Nov. 27.... 30,000

Tuesday.

4th-av., No. 826, store, 21½ years, per year.... $1,400
9th-av., s. w. corner 37th-st., store and basement, 5 8-12 years, per year.... 1,500
Same, No. 8 and 10, store and basement, 5 years, per year.... 2,000
Broadway, No. 760, 7 years, 3 years, 5 years, 3 years. Broadway, No. 621, Canal-st., No. 299, stores, 2½ years, per year.... 2,500
125th-av. and Bedford-st., s. e. corner, 100x200, building-head, 5 years, per year.... 5,000
Rector-st., No. 15½, and 17, 4 years, per year.... 1,600
6th-av., No. 77, Waverley-place, No. 138, 5 years, per year.... 2,600

For the present week the following auctions will be held at the Exchange and elsewhere, respectively conducted by the auctioneers named:

On Monday, Dec. 4, at the Exchange, by JAS. M. MILLER, under the direction of C. A. JACKSON, referee, one lot, with building, on south side of Ferry-street, 160 feet north of Fourth-street.

On Tuesday, Dec. 5, by JAMES M. MILLER, under the direction of C. A. JACKSON, referee, one lot on south side of Fortieth-street, 47.5 feet west of Eighth-avenue; also, under the direction of commissioners, the premises known as No. 120 William-street.

On Wednesday, Dec. 6, by JAMES M. MILLER, under the direction of D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., referee, the premises known as No. 124 and 126 Norfolk-street.

A very extensive Supreme Court sale of choice lots located in the City of Brooklyn, just outside of the limits of the City of Brooklyn, and immediately opposite the south side of Prospect Park will be held by Mr. J. COLE at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 5. The property is part of the estate of THOMAS MURPHY, deceased; is situated on Coney Island Road, Prospect-avenue and Gravesend-avenue, all of which are 100 feet wide, and main thoroughfares to and from the Park, and connecting with the Grand Parkway Boulevard. There are 360 lots in all, and they will be positively sold to the highest bidder, as the order of the Court directs. Several other important sales are projected, and will be duly noticed.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Desirable Houses for Sale by

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,

55th-st., near 8th-av., four-story dwelling, 20x100.
106th-st., near 8th-av., four-story, handsome, 20x100.
Park-av., near 37th-st., full-sized superb dwelling.
Madison-av., extra full and medium-sized desirable houses.
56th-av., extra full and medium-sized desirable houses.

ALSO,

$100,000 ESTATE FUNDS to loan on hand and mortgage on IMPROVED and accessible UNINCUMBERED City property. MORTGAGES CASHED. Apply at the office, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE BROWN-STONE store and house, (containing twenty rooms,) in 6th-av., (Reservoir-square,) rented to a good tenant.

Also,

lease hold and valuable estate, (Burgers' lease,) No. 3 Canal-st., 32x120, extending to Division-st., and including Nos. 467 and 467½.

Also,

a country seat at Jamaica, Long Island, known as the Gowdey estate; one of the finest country seats on Long Island; ten acres of land; large mansion and out-buildings.

Also,

four-story brown-stone English basement house, 22x60x100, in 87th-st., near 8th-av., elegantly furnished, with or without furniture.

Apply to the owner, No. 41 West 37th-st.

AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—A PERFECT palace on 5th-av., above 46th-st.; one of the largest, most substantially-built, elegant and tastefully-finished private residences in New-York; immediate possession. S. RUDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

FOR SALE.—VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY on Broadway opposite City Hall Park; rental of about $20,000 per annum. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Homes for All.

Four tracks with steel rails, when completed, with cars and ferry-boats unsurpassed, much increase the value of every house on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For information as to houses, lots, farms, &c., on the line, apply to A. M. HOPE, No. 115 Liberty-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, villas and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 346 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange corner Main and Cross-sts.

STORES, &c., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN THE

TIMES BUILDING,

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

FINE DOUBLE FIREPROOF STORE on Washington-st., near Canal, to let or lease, in superior order; very low rent; possession at once. JAMES FRICH, No. 295 Hudson-st.

NOTICE TO INSURANCE COMPANIES.—Offices and whole buildings to rent on Broadway, between Murray and Wall sts. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

DOCK PROPERTY AND BUILDINGS to lease. Apply at foundry, Kent-av. and Rodney-st., Williamsburg.

FINE LOFTS, 50x100, WITH STEAM-power to let, together or separate; good light. Apply at Nos. 3 and 5 Wooster-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A SMALL three-story brown-stone or brick house, either in the upper part of the City or in a desirable location in Harlem. Address, giving location and lowest price, all cash, H. M., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WOOLEN-MILL FOR SALE.

The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of LOUIS M. OBERHOFER, will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 23, 1871, at 10 o'clock, at Canterbury, Conn., upon the premises, the remaining property of said bankrupt, to wit:

A two-set fancy cassimere mill, complete, with stone dam and good water privilege, stone picker-house, suitable buildings and tenements, and about sixty acres of land, said two complete sets of fancy cassimere machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of fancy cassimeres; also, mansion-house, barn, &c., and about six acres of land.

The above will be sold subject to certain mortgages, a part of which can probably lie for a long while.

Also, certain personal property and stock, &c., worth the attention of store-keepers, farmers, and others.

The above will be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder. Further particulars may be had of SOLOMON LUCAS or HIRAM CROSBY, Norwich, Conn., or of the undersigned.

JOHN W. MASON, Assignee,
No. 80 Park-place, New-York.

Preceding sale is adjourned to FRIDAY, Dec. 1, at same hour and place.

JOHN W. MASON, Assignee,
No. 80 Park-place, New-York.

The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, Dec. 12, at same hour and place.

JOHN W. MASON, Assignee,
No. 80 Park-place, New-York.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

360 PROSPECT PARK LOTS ON Coney Island Road, Prospect, Gravesend and Greenwood avs., the estate of Thomas Murphy, deceased, situate in the Town of Flatbush, just outside the city limits, sale positive, by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of Henry J. Cullen, Jr., Referee.

JAMES COLE'S SON will sell on TUESDAY, Dec. 5, at 12 M., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the above desirable property.

Coney Island Road is 100 feet wide; Prospect-av. is 100 feet wide, and is a continuation of Middle-av. from Prospect Park to Coney Island Park Way Boulevard; Gravesend-av. is also 100 feet wide, extending from 21st-st., Brooklyn, to Prospect Park Fair Grounds and Coney Island. The streets have been adopted by the Commissioners, and are mostly continuations of the Brooklyn streets.

This property is very desirable, either for those who wish to purchase a residence to enjoy the beauties of the country with the conveniences of the city, being reached by lines of city cars from nearly all the ferries, or those who wish to speculate, as everything indicates that the property will enhance in value more than any property in the immediate vicinity of the Park, while the terms are so liberal (70 per cent. on bond and mortgage) that they bring the lots within the reach of persons of small means, and the desire a home out of the limits of city taxation.

Maps are now ready at the offices of the Referee, No. 189 Broadway, New-York, and No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at the office of the auctioneer, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; experienced nurse; excellent operator on different machines, cut and fit &c.; very best of City testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 226 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as ladies' maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing and dress-making; thorough operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can do all kinds of family sewing; has best City references. Apply at No. 540 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, by a young woman; very respectable and excellent laundress; French fluting; all kinds of the work in the best manner; country or City; good testimonials. Call at No. 236 47th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN OF experience, a situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches of cooking pastry and delicate dishes, boning and larding and baking; very best City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 150 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as first-class cook; is a good washer and ironer; is willing to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 247 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-rate plain cook; no objection to some washing and ironing; has a private recommendation; is a good baker; best of City references. Call at No. 311 West 126th-st., between 8th and 7th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as seamstress and dress-maker, or would wait on a lady if required; an excellent operator. Can be heard of for two days at No. 342 Monroe-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A LADY LEAVING THE CITY would like to find a good and industrious servant, who is a first-class plain cook and good washer and ironer. Apply on Monday at her employer's, No. 147 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl as general cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 208 Bowery; entrance on 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class cook; is thoroughly competent; will be found trustworthy; character will bear the strictest investigation. Call at No. 212 West 19th-st.

ATTENTION, LADIES!!!

You can hear of good, reliable German, French, English, Irish and American male or female servants,

AT WALKER'S OFFICE,

No. 126 9th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNdress, a situation; is very particular; prefers to take up all kinds of fine linens, laces, &c.; unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A FAMILY BREAKING UP house and going to Europe, lady wishes to get good place; is a first-class cook; is free-class. Can be seen at No. 16 East 27th-st., present employer's, for two days.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, about thirty; very respectable and excellent cook; meats, game, soups, pastries, creams, jellies, made and ices; excellent baker; country or City; best testimonials; at No. 38 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as waiting-maid; thoroughly understands the care of silver, getting up laces, &c., or chamber-work and washing, or nurse; experienced in all; good testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 226 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as nursery governess, or would go as house-maid in a small family; best of references; no objection to a short distance in country; excellent City reference. Apply at 225 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED laundress, washing by the month or dozen. Call at No. 256 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as laundress; or chamber-maid and fine washer and ironer. Apply at No. 422 West 17th-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-rate cook; a good baker; good City references. Call at No. 209 West 30th-st.

A FIRST-CLASS COLORED DRESSmaker wishes families' work at home; understands garments, evening dresses, &c., done at shortest notice. Apply at No. 1,871 Broadway, near 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; can do ironing and all kinds of fine linen; good City reference. Call at 129 West 18th-st.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 30 4TH-AV., WILL be found a large number of servants desiring situations in City and country. Also, waiters, coachmen, porters, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR NURSE, A situation; can take full charge of infants or growing children; is very kind and fond of children, and can give unexceptionable City reference. Apply at No. 109 West 54th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman, as first-class cook; understands meats, soups, game and pastry; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuits; best City reference. Call at No. 308 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; understands her work thoroughly. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; understands her work thoroughly; best of references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or infant's nurse, by a Protestant young woman; has the very best City testimonials; can take the entire charge of an infant and bring it up on the bottle; City or country. Call at 325 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS nursery governess, housekeeper or companion; is a first-rate housekeeper and manager; understands all kinds of dress-making and family sewing; can teach English, French and music. Any one wanting a reliable invaluable person, address RELWOOD, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl, who has lived a situation as chamber-maid and waitress for two years in Brooklyn and New-York; is perfectly competent. Address for three days Miss MILLER, Box No. 231 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation as to general house-work; is a plain cook, and good washer and ironer. Apply 85 No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. HILD.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTestant woman, a situation to take care of an invalid, or an infant from its birth; can give good references. Apply at W. W. P. Union, 38 Bleecker-st.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY wishes to obtain a situation as housekeeper or companion to an aged person or invalid; reference exchanged. Address Mrs. A. B. C., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INDUStrious single man; thoroughly understands the care of horses and driving; is a good, plain gardener; understands the cultivation of fruit; has good experience in farming and the care of all kinds of stock. Address M., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN NOT afraid of hard work, a situation as coachman and gardener; understands hot air and steam furnace; likes cows; can milk; city or country. Address H. W., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; single man, long experience in the business sober and obliging; no objection to the country; best of references given as to ability. Address B. R., Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TRAVELING servant, or courier for all parts of the world; speaks French, German, English, and Italian; recently returned from Europe; excellent City references. Apply at No. 104 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waiter in a private family; understands his duties; perfectly unexceptionable reference. Address B. A., Box No. 4, Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 849 West 42d-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Englishman; is thoroughly understands his business; best references. Address W. R., No. 262 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single young man, Swedish; thoroughly understands his business; best of references. Call or address M. S., 46 stable No. 12 East 126th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class City coachman; understands his business perfectly; unexceptionable City references. Call or address No. 5 East 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class colored waiter in a private family or first-class boarding-house; unexceptionable reference. Apply at No. 134 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man, of twelve years' experience; can furnish satisfactory [illegible]. Address T., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; good reference. Call at No. 306 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation in a private family; will take care of the silver, and make himself generally useful. Address B. F., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a Protestant young man; understands his business perfectly; first-class City reference; honest, sober, industrious. Address WAITER, 208 West 17th-st.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN GIVING UP housekeeping wishes to find a situation for his coachman, as coachman or light porter; would go to the country. Can be seen to-day, to-morrow and Monday, at three years in his present situation. Apply 48 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single Englishman; few months in this country; understands the care of horses and carriages; good driver and expert clipper; willing to make himself useful; no objection to the country. Address E. LYTE, Tilly Foster, Brewster's, N. Y.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.—DRY Goods salesmen wanted. Parties controlling a first-class trade can make desirable arrangements with ADRIANCE, ROBBINS & CO., No. 325 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A CAPABLE WOMAN FOR GENeral house-work in a small Christian family in the country; pleasant home and permanent place. Apply with references, to Mrs. BRIGGS, No. 747 3d-av., third floor, between 2 and 5 P. M.

WANTED—A LAD OF ABOUT FIFTEEN in a life insurance office; must reside with his parents. Address, in his own hand, with references, Box No. 1,266 New-York Post-office.

$375 A MONTH. EXPENSES PAID.—Male or female agents—horse and outfit furnished. Business new; circulars free. Address MOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer; must be competent in every respect; good reference. Apply at No. 20 West 47th-st.

WANTED—GOOD OPERATORS ON SINger's sewing-machine. Apply at No. 44 Delancey-st.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. R. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

MR. ALEXANDER WHITE OF CHICAGO, begs to inform the public that he will dispose of by auction his entire

COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS,

selected personally by himself during the past eight years for his own private gallery, and comprising the chef d'œuvres and gems of the

GREATEST MASTERS,

on the evenings of TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12 and 13, at 8 o'clock.

In order to promote the convenience and comfort of buyers, and according to the importance of the sale, tickets of admission will be issued, application for which should be made to the auctioneers at once, by letter or personally. Catalogues ready and

THE PAINTINGS NOW ON EXHIBITION at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, corner 12th-st., day and evening, free, until the day of sale.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.

UNITED STATES LIGHT-HOUSE DEPOT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER, THIRD DISTRICT, TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1871.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ARTICLES.

A public sale of the following named unserviceable articles will be held at this Depot on MONDAY, Dec. 11, 1871, at noon:

31,250 pounds of cast-iron.
11,400 pounds of wrought-iron.
4,700 pounds of old rigging.
8 iron cylindrical tanks.
25 tons oil-butts.
6 boats.
6 iron water-tanks.

J. C. WOODBUFF,
Lieut.-Col. of Engineers, Light-house Engineer, Third District.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY E. M. BROWN & CO.—ON THIS DAY, (Monday,) Dec. 4, at 11 o'clock, without reserve, at our store,

20 cases Fresh Valencia Oranges,
2 Cases Fresh Messina Oranges,
qtl boxes fresh Palermo Lemons,
Landing ex steam-ship *Algeria*.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NO. 82 EXCHANGE PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1871.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm name of FRANK & GANS, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

MAX HEIDELBACH,
E. L. FRANK,
ADOLF GANS.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a general foreign and domestic banking business, under the firm name of HEIDELBACH, FRANK & CO.

MAX HEIDELBACH,
E. L. FRANK,
ADOLF GANS,
LOUIS HEIDELBACH,
of Cincinnati, Ohio.

OFFICE OF SAMUEL BRANNAN,
NO. 420 MONTGOMERY-ST., SAN FRANCISCO, 1871.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between SAMUEL BRANNAN and JOHN M. COUGHLIN, under the name, style and firm of S. BRANNAN & CO., and which existed during mutual consent, is dissolved by the subscriber, such dissolution to take effect from this date.

S. BRANNAN.

Dated SEPT. 23, 1871.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE, NO. 7 NEW-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1871.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership for the transacting of a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, under the above firm name.

SPENCER TRASK,
GEO. F. STONE.

OFFICE OF MORTON, BLISS & CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1871.

MR. CHARLES E. MILNOR RETIRES from our firm and from business, and Mr. GEO. B. BOWDOIN becomes a partner from this date.

MORTON, BLISS & CO.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S,

NO. 691 BROADWAY.

HOLIDAY TRADE.

GREAT BARGAINS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

HATS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, and RIBBONS CLOSING OUT CHEAP.

FRINGES, GIMPS, VELVETS, and TRIMMINGS, CLOSING OUT CHEAP.

VELVETEENS, SATINS, VELVETS, PLUSHES VERY LOW.

UNDER-WEAR, CORSETS, SKIRTS, and HOSIERY VERY LOW.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

LOTS OF WINTER GLOVES, 12½c., 18c., 25c. pair.
CLOTH GLOVES, 25c., 31c., 37c., 40c. pair.
ONE AND TWO BUTTON KID GLOVES, 20c., 40c., 75c., 85c., 92c., $1, and $1 25 pair.

WORSTED EMBROIDERIES.
2,000 WORKED SLIPPER PATTERNS, 50c., pair, up.
1,000 WORKED CUSHIONS, &c., &c. 25c. up.
CHAIR PATTERNS, OTTOMANS, BRACKETS, &c.
ZEPHYR WORSTED, 10c. ounce.

HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.

HEM-STITCH HANDKERCHIEFS, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12½c.
HEM-STITCH AND WORKED, 20c., 25c., 31c., 37c.
NEEDLE-WORK, WITH NAMES, 25c. each.
HEM-STITCH AND INITIALS, 20c., 25c., 31c.
WORKED NAMES, LACE EDGE, 25c.
VERY FINE SHEER LAWN HEM-STITCH, 12½c.
VERY FINE HEM-STITCH, FANCY, &c., 25 to 50.
GENTS' LINEN, HEMMED, 12½c., 20c., 25c., up.
GENTS' LINEN, WORKED INITIALS, 50c.
GENTS' ALL LINEN, HEM-STITCH, 25c., 31c., 40c. up.
GENTS' PRINTED BORDERS, 12½c., 20c., 25c. up.
REAL AND IMITATION LACE HANDKERCHIEFS.

SET DEPARTMENT.

6,000 LACE NEEDLE-WORK, LINEN JACONET AND SWISS SETS, COLLAR AND CUFFS, COLLARS AND SLEEVES, CHEMISETTES AND SLEEVES, &c., &c., commencing at 31c., 46c., 62c., 75c., 85c., 92c., up to $5 set.
1,000 DOZEN LINEN COLLARS, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12½c.
FANCY LACE COLLARS, 15c. to 75c. each.
LINEN EMBROIDERED COLLARS, 25c. to 50c.
REAL LACE COLLARS, 50c. up.

LACES, INSERTIONS, EDGINGS, BANDS AND EMBROIDERIES, CLOSING OUT VERY LOW.

SILK SCARFS AND BOWS, NEW STYLES, 25c. up.

JEWELRY DEPARTMENT.

12,000 SETS OF JEWELRY, EVERY STYLE, 25c. to $6 set.
4,000 PAIRS EAR-RINGS, 10c. to $4 50 pair.
2,000 PAIRS SLEEVE-BUTTONS, 10c. to $1 25 pair.
1,200 NECKLACES AND CHAINS, 25c. to $2.
800 LOCKETS, MEDALLIONS, CROSSES, &c., 25c. to $4.
2,000 BRACELETS, from 12½c. to $4 50.
2,000 PORTE-MONNAIES AND BAGS, from 10c. to $2 50.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
OUR IMMENSE IMPORTATION
RECEIVED, OPENED AND READY
ON MONDAY.

OUR IMMENSE TOY BAZAAR,
FORMING THE LARGEST
AND MOST COMPLETE
ASSORTMENT OF TOYS
AND FANCY GOODS TO BE FOUND IN THE
UNITED STATES.

DOLLS.

OVER 100 VARIETIES.
CRYING, TALKING AND MOVING DOLLS.
WAX, PARIAN, CHINA, RAG AND KNITTED DOLLS.
CRYING DOLLS, 8c., 9c., 10c., to $4 50.
WAX DOLLS, NATURAL HAIR, 25c.
WAX DOLLS IN WOODEN CRADLES.
CHINA LIMB DOLLS, 5c. up.

BOX

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 9 AM from

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,

Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers for Ireland, duly landed and forwarded to all parts by railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, expressly, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Nov. 18.	ANGLIA..... Saturday, Dec. 2.
Saturday, Nov. 25.	COLUMBIA..... Saturday, Dec. 9.
Saturday, Dec. 2.	AUSTRALIA..... Saturday, Dec. 16.
Saturday, Dec. 9.	BURGOYNE..... Saturday, Dec. 23.

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 50 North River, New-York, at 9 noon.

Cabin passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabin, $80 and $90, according to location. Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, entitling holder to return passage for $120.

Intermediate, $60; steerage, $30.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe, at moderate rates, payable in currency.

Apply at the Company's offices to

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid steamships on the line will be despatched as follows:

LABRADOR..... Thursday, Dec. 7, at 1 P. M.
PEREIRE..... Thursday, Dec. 14, at 7 A. M.
WASHINGTON..... Thursday, Dec. 21, at 1 P. M.
VILLE DE PARIS..... Thursday, Dec. 28, at 7 A. M.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, including wine:
TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....	$100
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.....	
Second cabin.....	70
These vessels do not carry steerage passengers.	
Steerage.....	40

American travellers going to or returning from the Continent will find this the most direct line, avoid both transits by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, thereby saving time, trouble and expense.

For freight or passage apply to

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

ERMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Dec. 2, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Tuesday, Dec. 12, 9 A.M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Dec. 16, 11 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Tuesday, Dec. 21, 2 P.M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Dec. 23, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.	Payable in Currency.
First cabin..... $75	Steerage..... $30
To London..... 80	To London..... 35
To Paris..... 90	To Paris..... 40

Tickets can be purchased to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here to all parts of Europe, at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry.

Prepaid certificates, $60 and $70, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, entitling holder to return passage for $105.

Intermediate, $50; steerage, $30.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Steerage tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from $1 upwards.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
From Pier No. 47 North River.

DENMARK, Saturday, Dec. 9, at 3 P. M.
HOLLAND, Saturday, Dec. 16, at 8 A. M.
ENGLAND, ARMENIA, Saturday, Dec. 23, at 1 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HELVETIA, Steerage, Tuesday, Dec. 5, at 10 A. M.

Passage to Queenstown or Liverpool, $75 gold; steerage, $30 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown or Londonderry, $30 currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 61 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT COBH HARBOR.

Algeria, Wednesday, Dec. 6 | Calabria, Saturday, Dec. 16
Russia, Wednesday, Dec. 20 | Batavia, Saturday, Dec. 30
Java, Wednesday, Jan. 10 | Parthia, Saturday, Jan. 20
Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 31 | Algeria, Saturday, Feb. 10
China, Wednesday, Feb. 21 | Russia, Saturday, Mar. 2

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $120, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $10, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage..... $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

The Cunard steamers sail from Boston, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports in the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage apply at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY (Limited) will despatch their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Dec. 6, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Dec. 13, at 7 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....Dec. 20, at 1 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WORSELL.....Dec. 27, at 7 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. JAS. PRICE.....Jan. 10, at ——

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

BALTIC LEGEND.

For STETTIN direct, touching at CHRISTIANSAND and COPENHAGEN to land passengers and mails.

The first-class iron steam-ship

HUMBOLDT, Capt. F. SARANDON,

will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 9, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River, to be followed by steam-ship HAMBURG, Capt. P. DEINAT, SATURDAY, Dec. 16, at 2 P. M.

Cabin passage sold, $80. Steerage, sold, $30.

Freight for St. PETERSBURG and other important ports of the Baltic received, and through bill of lading to ports in the interior issued.

WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents,
Office, No. 61 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORGAN, Dec. 7.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. S. S. PORTER, via Nassau, Dec. 14.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICKEN, Dec. 21.

Passage to Havana, $75 gold, including wine and state-room provisions.

Through tickets to Mexico, Aspinwall, Panama, Havana and Nassau.

Freight taken at low rates.

J. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 12th of every month.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. C. R. SLOCUM.....Dec. 12
MERRIMACK, Capt. WING.....Jan. 12
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. THRELFADE, Feb. 12

These splendid steamers sails on schedule time, and touch at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro, making close connections for Montevideo.

For freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 3 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

FREIGHT SOUTHWARD, FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS BY RAIL.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BURLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 5, from Pier No. 36 North River, foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage apply to

MYLES, TRAIS & CO., Agents.
No. 6 and 8 Coenties-slip.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. SPARKMAN, (THURSDAY, Dec. 7, from Pier No. 38 North River, at 3 P. M.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 27 Water.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 9, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 3 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOUGH, SATURDAY, Dec. 9, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 60 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Shorter transportation than by any other line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWEN,	GEORGE YONGE,
Agent S. C. R. R.,	Agent C. R. R.,
No. 366 Broadway.	No. 366 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who desire the services of a courier, should never leave for any other port. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveller from multiplicity of cares and trouble, in procuring passports, circulars and conveyance of luggage, in arranging the best accommodations, in securing the services of interpreters and in the facility of transit, none, in which they are exposed in various parts of the Continents. Competent and trustworthy couriers and travelling servants for Europe be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave wharf, foot of Canal-st., (north side,) every alternate Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, at 12 M., connecting with those dates full on Sunday, 24th, the day previous.

Dec. 12.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CORNES, will leave Pier No. 45 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall to connect with steamer for Kingston, Jamaica; touching at Acapulco, Manzanilla and Magdalena, and connecting at Panama with steamer COLORADO, Capt. ——, also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freights for last-named ports received until 3 P. M. of Dec. 11.

Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco, Jan. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

P. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. H. G. PORTER, will sail on THURSDAY, Dec. 7, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

J. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Line.

Steamer Pier No. 4 N. R. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,).....Sat., Dec. 2
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.....Tuesday, Dec. 12
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,).....Sat., Dec. 23
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.....Wednesday, Jan. 3

For freight or passage apply to

P. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 32 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CT. BONDS,

OF GREENE COUNTY,

State of Missouri.

The attention of investors is called to the above Bonds, which are issued to the Kansas City and Memphis branch of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company. The total debt of Greene County, prior to the issue of these bonds, was about $14,000. The assessed valuation of taxable property—which is estimated at half its actual value—is $8,718,078, in addition to which some $2,000,000 of railroad property will become taxable for the first time during the present year.

The entire issue of these bonds is $400,000, in coupon bonds of $1,000 each, bearing date Aug. 1, 1871, and maturing in twenty years. Interest, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, is payable in New-York on the first days of February and August in each year. We are authorized to offer this loan to the public at 90 and accrued interest, with the reserved right to advance the price at any time. At this price they pay OVER ELEVEN PER CENT. on the investment.

Government and other marketable securities received in exchange at current rates, we paying express charges both ways.

Pamphlets, &c., with full particulars, or any further information, will be furnished upon application, either personally or by letter.

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner,
H. Turner,
J. Turner,
T. Turner,
BANKERS,
A. Turner,
C. W. Turner,
J. S. Decker

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns.

Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK AUCTIONEER,
DEALER AND BROKER
in stocks and bonds of every description,
NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—Securities put daily in at 10½ (New-York Stock Exchange's specialty for many years.

10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES BELOW PAR; ALSO, INSURANCE, BANK, GASLIGHT, CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, AND AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN AND EIGHT PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INCLUDING OTHER CHOICE SECURITIES, PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT. FOR SAVE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS ALL AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 6 PINE-ST.

N. B.—First-class investment securities paying large rates of interest a specialty with this house for many years.

TAPSCOTT'S

British and Foreign Exchange Office, No. 56 South-st., New-York. Drafts and Exchange on Messrs. Glyn, Mills & Co.'s Bank, London. Also, on Messrs. Vagenen & Co., Liverpool, issued at the lowest passing rates, and payable in any part of Great Britain and Ireland. Telegraphic transfers on any part of the continent of Europe.

TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO., No. 56 SOUTH-ST.

TO STOCKHOLDERS OF MARGAN-TILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 54 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1871.—In pursuance of a requisition from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 2, 1871, the stockholders of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company of the City of New-York are required to pay the sum of $50,000 in cash, being 20 per cent. on the capital stock of said Company, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21 day of December, 1871, to make good the deficiency of the capital impaired by reason of the Chicago fire.

In case of failure to pay the said assessment at or before the time above named, your stock will be reduced 20 per cent. of its present value.

WM. A. ANDERSON, President.

C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY, }
No. 12 TRINITY BUILDING, }
NEW-YORK, NOV. 30, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Company's office, on TUESDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock P. M.

The polls will remain open from 12 M. till 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 1 to Dec. 13, inclusive. By order of the Board,

HARRY R. HOY, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of the United States Mortgage Company has been called by the incorporators thereof, to be held at the office of said Company, No. 68 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the first day of December, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., and that the stockholders of said Company will take place at said meeting. By order of the corporators.

E. H. HUTTON, Chairman.

CHARLES TRACY, Secretary.
Dated New-York, Nov. 25, 1871.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may then be legally acted upon, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, O., at 10 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3, 1872.

C. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

DRAFTS ON LONDON AND THE Royal Bank of Ireland in sums of £1 and upward, for sale at the EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, No. 574 6th-av., corner 32d-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

WANTED—A PARTNER, EITHER SPECIAL or general, with capital, to engage in the real estate and leasing business in Chicago, by an old resident of that city; satisfactory references guaranteed in Chicago, Boston, or this City. Address CHICAGO, New-York Tribune.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 49 Wall-st.

Certificates of this Company issued by WM. G. GILLAM, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED by

R. S. RAILEY, No. 45 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

$100,000,000

5-20 BONDS

HAVE BEEN CALLED IN BY THE GOVERNMENT, AND ARE NOW BEING PAID.

Many holders of these securities have been converting them, through us, into the

PEORIA & ROCK ISLAND

First Mortgage

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

Average adding 25 PER CENT. TO THEIR CAPITALS, and about 45 PER CENT. to their YEARLY INCOME.

We recommend these bonds strongly, for the following reasons:

The Road, ninety-one miles in length, is already COMPLETED, and carning more than the interest on the whole issue of bonds.

The mortgage, $1,500,000, is less than $16,500 per mile.

The road passes through a rich, populous, agricultural, manufacturing, and coal district.

It connects Peoria and Rock Island, two of the largest and most flourishing cities in Illinois, and forms part of a trunk line from Indianapolis to St. Paul—320 miles. It also connects two navigable rivers—the Illinois and Mississippi. The bonds are authorized for the extra equipments and necessary buildings required to do the business now offered.

They are coupon bonds, $1,000 each, and can be registered if desired.

Interest, seven per cent., gold, free of tax, payable February and August.

Price, 90 and interest, in currency.

Maps and full particulars furnished by

TURNER BROTHERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

BANKERS,

No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS, subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

CIRCULAR.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

BOSTON, Nov. 18, 1871.

During the past five years the tonnage of freight carried over the road has more than doubled, the amount carried during the year ending May 31, 1871, having been.....1,126,373 tons.
and during the year ending May 31, 1866, it was.....552,000 tons.

Increase.....574,434 tons.

The passenger business also shows an average increase, during the last five years, of about one-third over the previous five years.

During this period, the additions to our means for doing this greatly augmented business have not been large. On the whole, the bridges, tracks, depots and our present facilities are not, by any means, adequate to the profitable and economical transaction of such an extended and still increasing traffic, and as a consequence, we have been compelled to pay large amounts for repairs and renewals, in order to avoid a machine-shop and round-house at Jackson, and also to lay a large amount of track and about seventeen miles of sidings. These new additions to the power and rolling stock have absorbed for the last two years a very much larger amount is indispensable.

The vast amount of business over that portion of the road lying between Detroit and Jackson—a distance of seventy-six miles—renders it almost impossible to keep the track in proper running condition; and, in order to obviate this difficulty, it became absolutely necessary that for this entire track, a double track should be substituted for the single. Experience having proved this to be true economy on account of their much greater durability, although the original cost is somewhat larger. Consequently contracts have been made for the requisite amount of steel rails to relay about sixty miles of track, of which have already been laid.

In order to meet these necessities and to provide means for the payment of improvements and additions already made and which have to be made, and for carrying on with profit and economy the great and constantly growing business of the road, the Directors have deemed it advisable, and for the advantage of the stockholders, to make an addition of twenty-six thousand (26,000) shares to the Capital Stock, and to offer the same to the stockholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of November, inst., in the ratio of one new share for every six shares held by each stockholder at that time. Payable, one-third, Dec. 15, 1871, and Feb. 15, 1872, respectively, with interest from the 1st of December, as the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

Payments made in full on the 1st of December will obviate any adjustment of interest, as the new stock will participate in the earnings of the road on and after that date.

Six rights will be entitled to one new share.

Stockholders are requested to notify the Treasurer on or before the 16th day of December next, whether or not they will take the number of shares to which they are, respectively, entitled, and all shares not claimed by or for said stockholders, will be sold by the Directors. Stockholders registered at New-York are requested to make notification and payment to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 36 Exchange-place.

Scrip not received from foreign shareholders by the 20th of December will entitle them to their quota of the new stock.

The new stock will not be entitled to the next dividend.

By order of the Board of DIRECTORS.

T. JOY, President.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

TO INVESTORS.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANK-ERS,
NO. 9 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
OFFER FOR SALE

THE FIRST MORTGAGE GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY'S EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable in GOLD, free of Government tax, being the balance remaining unsold of the $1,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds authorized by the Legislature of Indiana, and LAND GRANT of 1,000,000 acres of choice Timber and Farming Lands. These lands are now being sold under the supervision of Hon. W. A. Howard, of Michigan, and the proceeds thereof applied to the payment of the bonds. Two hundred and twenty (220) miles of the railroad have been completed and earning sufficient money to pay the interest on the whole issue of bonds. Price ninety (90) and accrued interest. We recommend these bonds as investments as a perfectly safe and desirable security.

OFFICE OF
U. S. ASSISTANT TREASURER.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1871.

In conformity with instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given to the holders of 3-Per Cent. Temporary Loan Certificates, issued under the acts of March 3, 1857, and July 24, 1861, that all such certificates maturing on May 15, 1872, or at any time prior thereto, will be paid at this office on presentation, with accrued interest to date of payment. Five hundred and eighty-seven thousand (587,000) and two thousand nine hundred and fifty-one ($2,951) inclusive, of the denomination of $1,000 each, between the numbers 1 and 589,951 inclusive, and one hundred and twenty-four ($124) and two thousand five hundred and sixty-two ($2,562) inclusive, of the denomination of $500 each, between the numbers 1 and 5,124 inclusive, will be paid on presentation at this office and the interest thereon will cease from the 15th day of May, 1872. Certificates will be issued for interest, and will be no longer available as a portion of the lawful money reserve of any National Banking Association. THOMAS HILLHOUSE,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received until Jan. 1, 1872, for the sale to the undersigned Trustees of $140,000 of the sinking fund bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company, also of $40,000 of the bonds of the "Western Division" of said road. Parties whose bids are accepted will be notified of the same without delay.

SHEPHERD KNAPP,
WM. WALTER PHELPS, } Trustees,
No. 24 Exchange-place, New-York City.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 63 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THEIR
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

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NOTICE TO MARIPOSA TRUST CERTIFICATES.—Parties holding Mariposa Trust Certificates are hereby notified that the option to convert their certificates into the preferred stock of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company at the original rate will expire on Nov. 15; after that date an extra bonus will be charged. For further information, please call at the office, No. 24 Wall-st., Room No. 4.

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BOARDING.—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD like to receive a family to board for the Winter at his country residence; location pleasing, with home comforts, and use of good piano, &c.; terms moderate for desirable parties. Address H. H., Rhoda, Ulster County, N. Y.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY will rent a large handsomely-furnished room with all modern improvements, on second floor, to a single gentleman; location, 203 E. 23d-st., east of Madison-av.; no other rooms rented. Address, with name, L. F., Box No. 122 Times Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in West Eighth, near 5th-av., have elegant accommodations, with board, for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; highest references. Address L. W. P., Up-Town Advertisement Office, 1,245 Broadway.

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ADVERTISEMENTS FOR NEW-YORK EVENING POST received till P. M. at the Up-Town Advertisement Office, No. 845 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.

No. 22 CLINTON-PLACE.—LARGE front parlor and large front room; now and richly-furnished, with or without board; first-class; location unexceptionable; reference required.

No. 29 WASHINGTON-PLACE, NEXT to the University.—An entire floor with board; private family at dinner; also, one large room on moderate terms. References exchanged.

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No. 7 WEST 25TH-ST.—A SUITE OF handsomely-furnished rooms; also single, suitable for gentlemen; house and location desirable, opposite the Hoffman House and adjoining St. James.

TWO GENTLEMEN OR TWO LADIES, desiring to spend the Winter in a refined home circle, can have good board in a private family; terms low. Apply at No. 151 West 10th-st.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping for gentleman and wife; location central; terms moderate; references. Address V. K., No. 503 West 24th-st.

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No. 36 EAST 21ST-ST.—A BRIGHT, cheerful suite of rooms on second floor, with board; minimum and improved; a refined home circle; moderate terms to a desirable and responsible party.

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A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM FOR gentlemen; excellent home and location; rooms $5 per week. No. 216 East 10th-st.

No. 44 WEST 23D-ST.—TWO LARGE desirable rooms, over parlor floor, to let, with board. References required.

No. 4 WEST 30TH-ST.—LARGE, HANDsome room on third floor, with board; southern exposure.

FIFTH-AV., No. 309.—ROOMS FOR gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, with board.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, child and servant, apartments on first or second floors, two bedrooms, parlor and dining-room; private table, in a strictly private family, between 14th and 34th sts.; references required. Address fully as to location, terms, &c., for three days, Box 4,801 Post-office.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON Grammar School,

NO. 282 MADISON-AV.,
BETWEEN 39TH AND 40TH STS.

The departments of Ancient and Modern Languages will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11, and the Primary Department MONDAY, Sept. 18. School hours from 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 49 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)

DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

NAUTICAL INSTRUCTION.

Mrs. Capt. BROWNLOW desires to notify her friends and pupils that she has withdrawn from the New-York Nautical School, of which she has been Principal for the last seven years, and has opened a school at the rooms of the New-York Port Society, corner of Catharine and Madison streets, New-York, where she continues to give thorough instruction in Practical Navigation and Nautical Astronomy. Special attention is paid to the preparation of officers to pass the Naval and Revenue Marine boards of examination; also the Board for Masters and Mates of Steam-ships, and the Inspectors' Examining Association. Over 2,000 officers for the Navy and Revenue Marine Service have passed the Boards successfully under her instruction; also many for the Merchant Service who now occupy responsible positions as commanders and officers on all this port.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Fourteenth year commences Sept. 20.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. E. GARDNER, Principals.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
TARRYTOWN, N. Y. Established 1847.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

A GERMAN LADY, THOROUGHLY CONversant with the literature of her native language, and a teacher of long standing, having had very successful instruction in many select families, both of Paris and of this City, desires a few more pupils, having yet some hours disengaged. Address Box No. 3,200 Post-office.

MRS. C. E. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at Reformed Dutch Church, 5th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 15 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 11 A. M., or address by letter at No. 129 East 22d-st.

BOOKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, N. Y.—Thorough English, Classical and Ornamental Branches; with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMINARY, Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y.; terms, $180 per year, four weeks. Address Rev. JAS. GILMOUR, A. M.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 12, No. 859 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRESIDENT of Claverack College and Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y. For both sexes. Term opens Dec. 5. $300 whole expense per year.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG CHILdren; number limited to twenty. The Winter term opens Nov. 28. For particulars apply to Mrs. BASTMAN, No. 249 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn.

$325 PER YEAR. ATTICA STANFORD Collegiate Institute for boys. Fifty pupils received at any time. C. O. FLACK, A. M.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.; second term opens Nov. 28. Address Mrs. R. E. SEARLES, Principal.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y.; Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. Dr.

WM. E. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.

"THE BEST SCHOOL FOR EARNEST Boys.—Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y."

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AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN of experience will give private instruction in the classics, mathematics and English branches; highest references. Address M. A. Box 129 Times Office.

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CLASSES FOR DANCING
All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 28th-st.
Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.
Morning, afternoon and evening classes.
For particulars send for circular.

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NO. 46 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING.
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BALLET-MASTER DUMAIS'S PRIvate Dancing Academy, No. 24 West 4th-st., near Broadway. All dances taught perfectly in one quarter; six dances in six private lessons.

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THI

THE COAL TRADE.

Some Interesting Information Relative to It.

Close of the Canal Season—A Chance at the Mining Business—Causes of the Diminished Supply—The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company—Its Rise and Progress.

The season just closed on the Delaware and Hudson Canal has not been as successful as was that of 1870. The shipments of coal are about half a million tons less than the amount of those of that year, which was also notable for light tonnage. In fact for three years past the business of the canal has been seriously affected. In 1868, just as navigation was about to open, the "long strike" of that year commenced. At the beginning of this suspension in the mines it was thought that it would not be of long continuation, and the boats were loaded at Honesdale from the immense stock of coal stored on the docks there. But the hundreds of thousands of tons comprising these stocks were all shipped, and still the miners held out for "big pay," and navigation ceased. Nor was it until the season was nearly over that operations in the mines were resumed, and the boats again started; and the season closed with a record of many hundred thousand tons behind previous shipments. The season of 1870 opened with favorable prospects, but the unprecedented drouth of that year diminished the water supply of the canal so that navigation was suspended for several weeks. Hardly had the season closed, also showing short shipments, when the memorable strike of 1870-71 began. Owing to this no coal was mined by the Company during the Winter, and several weeks of the boating season passed before operations were resumed. To add to this, several large breaks occurred along the canal last Summer, and a great land-slide filled the channel for hundreds of feet, and for twelve feet above the level, occasioned serious delay to navigation. These seasons have been very disastrous to boatmen who depend for profits on the number of trips they make from Honesdale to New-York. The Winter has overtaken them early this year, and hundreds, with less money than when they started in the Spring, are compelled to leave their boats frozen in the ice—some homeward bound, others on the way to tide-water, laden with coal. It is thought that 700 boats, light and loaded, are in the canal, between Honesdale and Rondout.

But, notwithstanding the unfortunate and discouraging drawbacks that the Company has experienced for the past two years in its canal department, it has completed extensive and valuable additions and improvements to the canal, and effected most advantageous railroad connections, by which it commands important markets for coal. Last Spring the construction of an immense reservoir was commenced in Sullivan County, N. Y., and has been recently completed, by which the entire water supply of a large inland lake is utilized for the use of the canal in unusually dry seasons. The necessity of some such a feeder was apparent during the drouth of last year, when the combined capacity of every reservoir supplying the canal was insufficient to furnish enough to prevent a suspension of navigation. The draw to the reservoir mentioned is 1,000 feet in length and 21 feet high. Its base width is 60 feet, 16 feet of which is dry, massive stone masonry, and the remainder earth filling. Resting on this is the great bulkhead, 60 feet in length, and built of solid stone and cement masonry. When full, this reservoir will cover an area of 250 acres, with a average depth of 12 feet. This will be a safeguard against all future delay in boating in consequence of scarcity of water.

Associated, as this Company is, with the early history of the coal trade in this country, its career, from its inception to its present gigantic proportions, is most interesting.

The construction of the Delaware and Hudson Canal was commenced in 1825, and the chain of events leading to its necessity have become, as it were, a matter of history. WILLIAM and MAURICE WURTS, pioneers in the coal trade, conceived the idea of the canal. They bought the first coal that ever entered Philadelphia—two wagon-loads, which were transported from Wilkesbarre, in 1806, by Col. HOLLENBACK. They were so favorably impressed with the new fuel that they soon after visited the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valties, and foreseeing the great importance that the coal trade must inevitably assume at no distant day, they purchased a tract of coal land comprising many thousand acres in Luzerne County, Penn. Upon this land the most valuable mines of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company are now situated, and the City of Carbondale and a number of thriving villages located. This was in 1814. Veins of coal were at once opened, and mining operations commenced. Coal was abundant, but worthless without an outlet to market. The idea of the Messrs. WURTS was to transport their coal to Philadelphia on rafts by tributaries of the Delaware River, which had their source near the mines, and then dam the main stream. The first attempt to ship a cargo was made in 1815. A raft was loaded with coal, about eight tons, and after great difficulty was started down the Wallenpaupack Creek. Before it had proceeded far, however, the raft was dashed against a rock and wrecked. Subsequently coal was drawn in sleds twenty miles down the creek, and there shipped on rafts. By this means quite an amount of coal was rafted to Wilsonville, now in Pike County, Pennsylvania, where it was unloaded and drawn in wagons to Hawley, on the Delaware River, a distance of three miles. Here it was loaded on "arks," and floated to Philadelphia. This means of communication between the mines and a market was soon found to be too expensive, and accompanied with too much hardship to be profitable, and in 1818 a wagon road having been cut through "Rive's Gap," above the mines, and extended to a point on the Lackawaxen River known as "Kimble's Eddy," three miles below the present village of Honesdale, now the head of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, the WURTSES determined to transport their coal over this road, and float it down the Lackawaxen to the Delaware. In 1823 they mined, after surmounting great obstacles, and enduring severe hardships, about 2,000 tons of coal. This they intended to send over the new road by sleds during the Winter, but very little snow fell that season, and only about 200 tons were moved to the river. But it was found that even navigation in the Lackawaxen was attended with too great risk and danger, and, in 1825, MAURICE WURTS obtained authority from the Pennsylvania Legislature to improve the navigation of the stream. In that year, however, the Lehigh region began to supply the Philadelphia market with coal, and being nearer, and possessing greater advantages of transportation than the Luzerne County mines, the idea of supplying that city by the latter was abandoned as unremunerative, and the navigation of the Lackawaxen given up. This competition led to the project of reaching a New-York market by water connection with the Delaware and Hudson Rivers and the mines. The building of a canal was thought to be feasible, and necessary legislation being obtained from New-York and Pennsylvania, in 1824 JOHN B. JERVIS, an eminent engineer, surveyed the route of the present canal, and reported that the work was practicable, and would cost $1,200,000. HOLLISTER, in his history of the Lackawanna Valley, says the report as to the cost "was discouraging, and to obtain subscriptions for such an amount of money at that time, for such a work, seemed almost hopeless. Capitalists naturally viewed with distrust a proposition to construct a railroad over a mountain, whose cliffs seemed to exult over physical ingenuity and science, and when these energetic men began to talk of opening a canal navigation through an unknown region, at a period, too, when such undertakings were regarded, even under the most favorable circumstances, as unremunerative and of doubtful prosperity, many persons representing the current popular thought, were active in predicting ruin and disaster."

But the efforts overcame every objection, and in two years' time had arranged matters so that they felt warranted in commencing the great work. The western terminus of the canal was originally intended to be near Waymart, Wayne County, Pennsylvania, at what is known as Keen's Pond, and which is one of the principal feeders of the canal. Thence the mines were to be reached by a gravity railroad over the Moosic Mountains. Circumstances changed this location, and one was selected ten miles further down, at the junction of the Lackawaxen and Dyberry Creeks. This was then a primeval forest, but is now the site of the handsome and flourishing village of Honesdale, one of the most important points in Northeastern Pennsylvania.

Active operations were commenced on the canal in 1826. The work occupied two years, and is a proud monument to American engineering. It extends from Honesdale, on the Lackawaxen, to Rondout, on the Hudson. At the former place the waters of the Lackawaxen are turned into the canal, which runs for twenty-five miles along that stream, and is kept supplied by its waters. At the mouth of the Lackawaxen it crosses both that stream and the Delaware River by two splendid suspension aqueducts, designed and erected by the late JOHN ROEBLING, of New-York—leaving Pennsylvania, and entering New-York State. For twenty miles through this State the canal is supplied with water from the Delaware River. That commenced what is known as the "Twelve Mile Level," over which stretch there is no necessity for locking boats. Port Jervis is situated seven miles midway on this level. At that place the canal, which has now a number in a south-easterly direction, makes an abrupt turn and takes a north-easterly course. Seven miles beyond Port Jervis, are the Neversink Locks, six in number, within a distance of a mile and a half, which take the canal to the "Summit," a level seventeen miles long, and the highest on the works. To supply this long level with water—the Neversink locks taking it out at one end, and it being drawn out at the other end—it has been necessary to construct immense reservoirs in Sullivan County, Two of these was built at the time of building the canal, but the addition of the others has been necessary from time to time, the immense feeder described in a former portion of this article being made to apply to this section of the canal. There is one still larger than the new one, covering 1,700 acres, with an average depth of twenty-five feet. There are now eight of these reservoirs, costing hundreds of thousands of dollars. The length of this canal is 108 miles, and it was originally intended for boats of a carrying capacity of twenty-five tons, but the growing trade in coal necessitated its enlargement at different times at a combined cost of nearly $6,500,000, until it possesses floating power for boats of 125 tons.

The canal does not connect direct with the mines of this Company. Coal is brought to Honesdale over the gravity road of the corporation from Providence, a distance of thirty-one miles. This road was the second one built on this continent, and the first in America upon which a locomotive was attempted to be run. This locomotive was called the "Stourbridge Lion," and was brought from England in 1829, by HORATIO ALLEN, then an engineer in the employ of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. He was sent to England by the Company to purchase five locomotives for the road. They were all sent over. The Stourbridge Lion was taken to Honesdale on a canal boat, and was put on the road. Mr. ALLEN ran it for a short distance across a trestle bridge and back to the village. The trial developed the fact that the locomotives were too heavy for the road, although they weighed but four tons each, and their use was abandoned, horse-power plans and stationary engines being adopted instead. This old locomotive was placed in a shed at Honesdale, where it was allowed to become rust-eaten and decayed, and there is probably no portion of it in existence as a relic.

Coal is brought from the mines in Luzerne County over this road, and during the Winter stored on the docks at Honesdale. Over 300,000 tons are piled there during favorable seasons, which is soon diminished by the loading of boats in the Spring. When navigation is not interrupted, the trains from the mines do not average more than keep the boats supplied. Over 1,000,000 tons of coal can be shipped over the canal in an uninterrupted season. About 1,000 boats constitute the carrying capacity of the canal. From Rondout they are towed down the Hudson River to the docks of the Company, at Weehawken.

What was almost an unbroken wilderness when this canal was built is now the site of flourishing towns and villages, brought into existence by this great enterprise, the most important of which are Honesdale, Hawley, Port Jarvis and Wilkesville.

The original capital stock of this Company has increased from $1,500,000 to $30,000,000, and is one of the best investments in the country, shares always commanding a high premium. The trade of the Company has increased from a few tons of 1826, (constituting a season's work less than half a century ago,) to 2,500,000 tons annually; and from a few hardy men, delving amid hardships and seeming great obstacles, the laboring force of the Company has grown to more than 12,000.

This, of course, is not all done and demanded by the Canal alone. During the past few years the Company has been extending its boundaries, and has acquired most important railroad connections. This department now embraces the Albany and Susquehanna Railway, of which the Erie Railway Company attempted to obtain control, the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, the Howard Railroad, between Providence and Wilkesbarre, Penn., the original coal road from Providence to Honesdale, and the Nineveh branch of the Albany and Susquehanna, which runs over the Jefferson branch of the Erie Railway, by a third rail laid during the present year. Upon the completion of the Jefferson Railroad from Hawley to Honesdale, in 1868, and which is now a branch of the Erie, by lease, the Delaware and Hudson made arrangements with the former Company by which coal is shipped from Honesdale over the Erie east and west.

The Company has also erected, during the past year, an immense coal depot on Lake Erie at Buffalo. This has a water frontage of 1,200 feet, and a storage capacity of 300,000 tons. By this arrangement the Company broke a monopoly in the coal market of Buffalo and vicinity, and furnishes coal at much lower prices than previously paid there. Coal is also profitably shipped from Buffalo west by water.

But, notwithstanding the importance that has always marked the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, it is owing entirely to the boldness of the present management that it has been able to take the advanced position it occupies to-day. Up to about nine years ago the policy of the Company was not calculated to keep its affairs within prescribed limits. Then, under a new management, there came a radical change in policy. The demand for coal was constantly increasing, and to be still further increased, the use of coal only needed to be introduced into sections where a plentiful supply of wood and isolation from the coal fields hitherto prevented its general adoption for fuel. The new management comprehended the position of affairs, and at once took steps to acquire it. By the change of managers, THOMAS DICKSON, then a comparatively unknown man, became the controlling spirit of the Company, although his position was the secondary one of Vice-President. Extraordinary energy was infused by him into all the departments. Large parcels land were purchased, including the immense property owned by the Baltimore Coal Company, located at Wilkesbarre. This cost $2,500,000, and but little coal has been taken from the mines. New shafts were sunk, new buildings erected, and improved machinery introduced. Railroads were bought or satisfactorily leased, until the Company now control most important markets, and have introduced their production into fields never dreamed of before. Mr. DICKSON is now President of the Company, and, in conjunction with COR J. YOUNG, Esq., General Superintendent, is carrying out ideas which will eventually make the corporation the greatest coal-carrying company in the world. Both Mr. DICKSON and Mr. YOUNG have grown up with the Company, the former starting in life as a mule driver in the mines, and the latter as a common boatman.

CIVILIZING INDIANS.

Progress Made in the Education and Advancement of the Red Lake Chippewas.

The following letter, addressed to a resident of Minneapolis, Minn., is published by the St. Paul *Pioneer*:

RED LAKE, Minn., Nov. 9, 1871.

In compliance with your request for information concerning the Red Lake Chippewas, I am able to give the following statements:

The Indians have cultivated thirty acres, two-thirds of it planted to corn and the balance to potatoes, raising for this year's crop not far from 4,000 bushels of corn and 2,000 bushels of potatoes. The average yield of corn is thirty bushels to the acre, though the new-cleared fields yield as high as seventy bushels. This, with the abundant fish from the lake, furnish the whole population with a comfortable supply of food. The Indians have erected during the Summer sixty-two log-houses, performing all the labor with their own hands, except the hauling of the logs together, which was done in part by the Government farmer, and in several instances carrying the logs themselves.

Every family but two on this side of the lake has now a warm, and for them, a commodious house. But with their new houses their wants began to multiply, and they are asking for carpenters' tools and more lumber, that they may be able to make benches, tables, bedsteads, &c. One hundred thousand feet of lumber has been issued from the mill this year, and a much larger amount will be required next year. The grist-mill is of great service, and is put to use in grinding corn every day of the week except the Sabbath. The Indians are much better clothed this year than heretofore. I have purchased corn and given in exchange army blankets, &c., coats and pants at low prices, and also sold to labor in clothing. The traders have also purchased corn. This, with their annuity goods, make them quite comfortable.

We hold religious meetings in the upper story of the warehouse, which has been finished off in anticipation of a day-school, which we hope to have open in a few weeks. Such a spirit of improvement is now fairly waked up as is worthy the attention of all who are interested in the work of civilizing and Christianizing these Indians. I have labored among Ojibways at different points for twenty-five years, and have found that the great obstacle in the way of bettering their condition was the utter disinclination of the men to labor, to take the hoe and the ax and cultivate the soil, and provide another place of abode than the birch bark wigwam, which the women could build without calling upon the men for assistance. All this is changing now among these bands, and as a consequence of this new and more comfortable condition, they are in a much more friendly mood towards the white men who are laboring for them, and towards all connected with the Government. All now their Good Father in Washington could grant a few thousand dollars for the support of a school, and to furnish the additional carpenters' and agricultural tools, and a few yoke of oxen—in other words, if they can be helped to do that which they cannot do without aid, I have full faith that in the short space of twelve months or two years we should witness a new state of advancement rarely seen among Indians.

S. G. WRIGHT, Superintendent Red Lakes.

AN HOUR IN A MAD-HOUSE.

How the Insane are Treated at the Kings County Lunatic Asylum—Some Curious Cases.

In order to fully understand the manner of treatment and condition of the insane it is necessary to visit an asylum where these poor unfortunates are cared for. The writer recently did so. Driving through Prospect Park, Brooklyn, down the road which is known as Clarkson-avenue, passing the Almshouse, Hospital, and Nursery, the writer arrived at the Kings County Lunatic Asylum. The massive brick building, surmounted by a dome and surrounded by rich and beautiful gardens, presents a splendid appearance. It is four stories in height, and about a thousand feet front. The extent of ground is upward of ten acres, four of which are set aside as a garden. At present there are 640 patients—320 men and 320 women—under treatment, 70 of whom are boarders at the rate of $5 per week; the remainder cost the County nearly $4 each per week. There have been 927 patients under treatment in the Asylum during the year. Of this number, 355 were admitted, and 313 were discharged. Of those discharged, 103 were recovered, 85 were improved, 48 were unimproved, and 75 died. The number of patients admitted exceeds that of any previous year, leaving at this date 643 patients in the Asylum. One hundred and six of those admitted last year were native, and 249 were foreigners. Of these cases of insanity, 80 were caused by intemperance, 38 by ill-health, 30 by religious excitement, 22 hereditary; domestic troubles, 15; disappointed affection, 8; jealousy, 8; unknown, 54; the causes of the remainder were various.

The writer was conducted through the Asylum by Dr. MACDONALD. Leaving the office in the front portion of the main building, and unlocking a door on the left, they entered the first wing of that portion set aside for female patients. On either side of a wide hall, rooms about six feet wide and nine long are arranged. They are furnished each with a comfortable bed, table and chairs and such things as the relatives or friends of the patient may provide. Between twenty and thirty patients occupy what is called a "hall," and each hall is entirely distinct from the others, it being necessary to have the doors leading to each of them securely fastened. Dining-rooms, bath-rooms, &c., are connected with each hall. Those of each class in the different stages of insanity are kept in halls by themselves. There are fifteen halls in the female department, and thirteen in the male department, and three wings on each side. The walls are beautifully whitened, and the floors handsomely polished. A number of women were walking up and down the hall, moving about in the most sedately manner. A few were sitting upon benches staring vacantly about, while others sitting in their rooms, the very picture of despair, were talking vehemently to some fancied visitor.

Entering a room on the right of the hall the reporter was introduced to the "Queen of all Nations," a woman scarcely past the middle age, clothed in the most fantastic costume and wearing a tinsel crown. Her bed, table, and chairs were literally covered with pictures, finely polished fish bone, china and glass ornaments. She receives her visitors with a grace worthy of her assumed title, and proceeds at once to exhibit the wonders of her museum. Taking two small fish bones in her hands and holding them side by side, she informed the writer that they represented the bride and bridegroom at the altar, and then, with a glance of suspicion, she asked if he discerned it. He said he certainly did, and she appeared pleased and proceeded to explain the character of other ornaments. Her movements were full of grace, and her language denoted a woman of intelligence and refinement. On leaving the room she bowed her visitors out with a stately grace that would have put to shame many tragic heroines on the lyric stage. Lying on a bench in the hall was a Spanish woman, said to be one hundred and three years of age. She looked like a witch, and was continually croaking in Spanish, as she cannot speak English. The other patients do not appear to notice her.

Passing to the next hall a number of young girls, together with old women, were found there. One young girl about sixteen years of age, the victim of disappointed affection, was looking out the window at the end of the hall, anxiously awaiting the approach of one who will never come. Nothing can distract her attention from the road. Patiently she waits, believing that he will yet come. The sound of music grates on the ear of the visitor, and he is ushered into the parlor in this hall, where he is introduced to two charming young ladies, who are very accomplished pianists. Expressing a desire to hear them perform on the piano, he was entertained by one of them with selections from the operas, which were rendered in fine style. The other then gave an exhibition of her skill, which was equally good. Both of these young ladies have become insane through disappointment in love. Most of the time they are very quiet and converse intelligently on a variety of subjects. At times they become exceedingly violent, and it is necessary to secure them in their rooms to prevent them from injuring themselves or others. Their relatives are in good circumstances. A melancholy, hard-featured woman stood in one corner of the handsome parlor, motionless as a statue, listening to the exquisite music. Going down the hall, the enlivening strains were heard issuing from the parlor which our reporter had just left. The majority of the rooms were open. A very few were closed and the inmates were boisterously shaking or pounding on the doors, entreating some one to let them out. This was the first indication of real madness the writer had observed, and prompted the inquiry as to dungeons, chains, straight-jackets and other appliances which many persons have associated with insane asylums. Dr. MACDONALD informed him that it was a natural inquiry, as most persons expected to see half-naked wretches, chained to the floors of damp dungeons and treated like so many wild beasts, and many were really disappointed when told that such a system was not practiced in the Asylum, and were inclined to doubt the truth of the statement.

The writer was shown one of the strong rooms, in which are confined the worst cases. It does not differ materially from the others, except that the window and door are doubly secured. Canvas sleeves are placed on the arms of those patients who are very violent, in such a manner that they cannot tear their clothing or injure themselves. Padded rooms are not used, as it has been found by experience that they become very unhealthy. Of 907 patients under treatment last year, three committed suicide. Not more than three in a hundred become so violent that it is necessary to keep them closely confined.

Passing through several halls exactly similar, in rapid succession, it was made very apparent that a stranger would experience much difficulty in making his way unassisted to the front door. Once in the hall the doctor pointed out Miss. DOUGLASS, a middle-aged woman, very slender, with high cheek bones and long, thin hair, who has been in the asylum for several years. She has become noted as the possessor of a very large and intelligent cat. The Doctor intimated that the visitors would be much pleased to see Daisy—the object very strongly to its being called a cat—and she went to her room to bring it out. A bench was drawn up in the centre of the hall for the visitors, and she came forth with a beautiful white cat of immense proportions. Seating herself on a low stool, and holding the cat in her arms as if it were a child, she introduced it to the visitors, remarking that Daisy had been quite unwell for a few days. She applied a handkerchief to the cat's nostrils and bade it blow its nose, which it did in a very emphatic manner. Then she asked it several questions, which the cat was supposed to answer by scratching. Anybody would think me so diminutive! Twenty-eight days." For four or five minutes she endeavored to state the exact number of days, and would seek to impress her hearers with the idea that she was not "diminutive" (demented.) Glancing along the hall, as she was talking, the writer perceived a small Irish woman, with eyes like those of a tigress, on her hands and knees, eagerly watching him from a door-way. Crawling out into the hall, very close to where he was sitting, the little maid raised swiftly past, seated herself on the floor with her back to a register, and began to sing. The matron in charge of the hall noticed her, and walking up to her, very deliberately locked her straight in the room, and then entered her and sat her on a bench close by. The doctor said that Miss. DOUGLASS would never cease to talk so long as they would listen to her, whereupon the writer thanked her and departed.

The chapel is in the main building, where divine services are held by Rev. Dr. R. R. VAN KLEECK, D. D., Rector of the Church of St. Paul's Flatbush. About seventy of the patients are regular attendants on the Sabbath. Rev. Fathers MORAN and DOUGHERTY, of the Church of the Holy Cross, Flatbush, visit the patients frequently. The chapel is handsomely constructed, and many of the inhabitants of Flatbush attend. Excellent music is provided. The three wings set apart for the men are constructed in the same manner as those occupied by the women. Here, as well as in the female department, there are a number of rooms in which several patients sleep, as many of them dread sleeping in a room alone. From one of the windows the reporter was enabled to see the two play-grounds set apart for the patients, where they may have recreation on pleasant days. A short distance from this portion of this building is a cesspool, which is all the drainage the asylum has. It is a most intolerable nuisance, and breeds an incalculable amount of disease. The stench arising from it during warm weather must be overpowering. It is disgraceful that no better means of drainage should be connected with an institution like this, which is in every other particular all that could be desired.

The first insane man who attracted any attention was "Uncle Peter." He was sitting in his room looking, with a young man by his side, to whom he was expounding the principles of government and other matters of great importance. He is a fine looking old man, active and very sociable. On being addressed he came from his room and bowed graciously to all, calling each one by some name. He never admits his ignorance of the name of any person. He attempted to amuse the visitors by giving the "Essence of Old Virginy," *à la* DAN BRYANT, but it was an inglorious failure. Walking past some of the rooms, many very intelligent looking men were noticed standing in the doorways, who would invariably bow to the doctor as he passed them. Remarking that it must be very hard sometimes to be convinced of the insanity of a patient, the doctor replied that it was very often so, as they would converse intelligently for hours. "But," said the doctor, "when we begin to talk of their "hobby" or delusion, it soon shows itself." We entered the room of a German, a short, thick-set man, who is quite an artist. He is constantly painting, and always paints the same thing—a picture of the asylum. He has been there several years, and is allowed to visit his family in the Eastern District once a week. He always returns punctually. One old man followed the doctor about, telling him he had a "bone to pick" with him. The doctor did not get rid of him until he entered the next hall.

The patients rise and retire early. They breakfast about 6 o'clock, have dinner at 12 o'clock, and supper at 6. The food given them is of the most healthy character. Vegetables are cultivated in the garden attached to the asylum, and they have what is called a "Farmers' Hall," where those who attend to the gardens sleep and eat. There is also a large kitchen and wash-house, engine-room, carpenter shop, and "dead-house" on the grounds.

CITY OF BROOKLYN.

The Keepership of the Penitentiary.

The contest for the keepership of the Penitentiary—and the salary of $6,000 and perquisites—comes off today in the Board of Supervisors. The candidates are JOHN SHERLIN, who is now District Engineer of the Fire Department, and RICHARD J. NEWMAN, now Supervisor of the Ninth Ward. SHERLIN's chances are supposed to be good from the fact that he married "Bub" MCLAUGHLIN's daughter, and "Bub" is the nephew of his uncle—the "Boss" of the Ring. NEWMAN has secured the support of his fellow-members in the Board on the ground of personal friendship, and he says the 45 of the Republicans, as he has recently voted with them on reform measures. The Democrats have a majority in the Board, but as NEWMAN will not probably vote on a question of such interest to himself, the majority is reduced by one. Under the party lash SHERLIN may be rushed through, but if any of the Democrats are disposed to bolt a compromise may be made and a third man taken up. The "Boss" has been busy since the last meeting of the Board, and he may have his relative by marriage safely seated.

Brief Items.

VEGA IVISON, aged twenty years, was caught yesterday in the act of picking the pockets of JOSEPH H. HOLMES in De Kalb-avenue car.

On Saturday night fifteen yards of Brussels carpet were carried away from the store of J. E. MASON & CO., corner of Bridge-street and Myrtle-avenue.

An unknown man leaped into the water from the Third-avenue BRIDGE yesterday afternoon, and was drowned. The body was recovered and taken to the Morgue for identification.

The Committee of Fifty have made an attempt to investigate the affairs of the Police Department. The *personnel* of the force might be improved, but this matter is beyond the province of the Committee.

FRANCIS MCNAMARA, while drunk in Atlantic-street, on Sunday morning, assaulted Officer SHINDLE and was severely clubbed for his insubordinacy. He was sent to the hospital to have his wounds dressed.

JOHN CONWAY, the driver of a swill-cart, was dangerously assaulted on Sunday morning by some unknown person, in the liquor-store No. 9 Main-street, who struck him with a glass, cutting a gash in his face. No arrest was made.

Last evening a fire occurred in the house of SAMUEL CAHILL, No. 236 King-street, occupied by LILLIE GREGG. It was caused by some clothing, in the closet taking fire from a candle. The fire was extinguished after a loss of $75 had been sustained.

A number of mercantile books, probably belonging to WILLIAM T. BLODGETT, No. 362 Pearl-street, New-York, were found in a stable in Canton-street, on Saturday night. They must have been lost recently, for entries were found which were made on Friday last.

MICHAEL MCGOVERN, residing at No. 455 Baltic-street, turned his wife into the street, in her night clothes, on Sunday morning. He was remonstrated with by Officer LUNNELLY, when he assaulted him and in turn received a tap on the head from the policeman's club. He was then sent to the hospital for treatment.

The corner-stone of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Cecilia was laid yesterday afternoon at the site corner of Herbert and North Henry streets, Williamsburg. Bishop LOUGHLIN conducted the exercises, assisted by Rev. Fathers J. R. MCDONALD, DAVID O. MULLANE and BERNHAM.

GEORGE PAGE, a young man who attempted to commit suicide by taking poison a short time ago, made report at the Fourth Precinct Station, on Saturday night, that as he was passing the corner of DeKalb-avenue and St. Felix-street, one of three men approached and discharged a pistol at him, the shot from which took effect in the fleshy part of the thigh. His assailant escaped and PAGE was sent to the City Hospital for treatment.

On Saturday afternoon, JOHN G. COX, proprietor of the Unionport Hotel, near Harlem, accidentally fell overboard from the steamer *Sylvan Stream*, while the boat was passing the Grand-street Ferry-boat *Williamsburg*, on its way to Harlem. The officers of the boat left Mr. COX to his fate, and a passing tug-boat refused to give him assistance, but a gallant young Williamsburg citizen, named JOSEPH SPELLMAN, succeeded in rescuing him before life became extinct. Mr. COX remained partially unconscious until yesterday, when he revived and was sent to his home.

An Explanation.

In an article recently published in the TIMES on New-York swindles, mention was made of a "CATELL & Co., of Fulton-street," as parties to one of the swindles. As CATELL & STINER, of No. 71 Nassau-street, happen to be the only firm of that name in the City, they naturally fear that strangers will confound them with this bogus and swindling firm. Those acquainted with them, of course, cannot fall into such an error.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

JOHN B. GOUGH's new lecture, "Will It Pay," will be given at Steinway Hall this evening, at 8 o'clock.

Miss LILLIAN S. EDGARTON will lecture at St. Peter's Hall to-morrow evening on "Gossip—Its Cause and Cure."

The annual collection for the new cathedral was taken up in most of the Catholic churches yesterday.

DAVID CONNOR, said to be a notorious operator, was committed yesterday at the Tombs for attempting to pick the pocket of a woman.

The Odd-fellow Saengerbund celebrated its first anniversary by a dramatic entertainment at the Walhalla, in Orchard-street, last evening.

An old man named THOMAS SMITH was robbed of a silver watch and chain by two footpads at the foot of Weehawken Hill on Saturday night.

The New-York Saengerrunde gave a musical and vocal entertainment at the Germania Assembly Rooms last evening, which was largely attended.

The City Market building, located on Avenue C, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, which has been practically closed since May last, has been reopened.

Ex-United States District-Attorney COURTNEY distinctly denies that he has been appointed as successor to MR. TWEED in the Department of Public Works.

The New-York Sing Academie celebrated its fourteenth anniversary at the Germania Assembly Rooms last evening by a concert, followed by a ball.

For the benefit of the German school fund a Fair was opened yesterday, at the German-American school in Yorkville, which attracted a large attendance of visitors.

The Association of German Patriots of the Revolution of 1848-49, Gen. MAX WEBER presiding, held their quarterly meeting at Concordia Hall, in Avenue A, yesterday.

JAMES MCGRATH, aged sixty-five, of No. 26½ Hamilton-street, yesterday, when at the corner of Oliver and Madison streets, fell to the pavement and died in a few minutes.

Mr. LOUIS C. GARNIER, while walking along Pearl-row last evening, slipped and fell down the open cellar-way of the building lately used by the *Democrat*. He was badly injured.

MICHAEL BURNS, who shot his wife, ELLEN, on Saturday night at No. 28 Oliver-street, was arraigned yesterday before Alderman COMAN, at the Tombs Police Court, and committed for trial.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the premises of WM. J. SYLIF & CO., spice manufacturers, on the second floor of No. 185 Chambers-street. The damage done was trifling.

Mr. CONNOLLY, not having secured the balance of his bail, remained in jail yesterday. He was visited by Mrs. CONNOLLY, his counsel, SAMUEL G. COURTNEY, and a large number of others.

In his report for November, Fire-Marshal MCGERDON states that there were 126 fires during the month, involving a loss of $126,700. Of these forty-two were caused by carelessness of occupants.

JOHN MCGRATH was committed yesterday, by Alderman COMAN, at the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of breaking into the room of MICHAEL CRONIN, at No. 227 Greenwich-street, and stealing some articles of clothing.

The German Reform Association of the Eighth Ward, PH. WEBER presiding, met at No. 100 Prince-street yesterday afternoon and added a number of new members to the organization.

The seventh annual meeting of the Sunday-school of the Sixty-first-street M. E. Church was held yesterday afternoon. Reports were presented and addresses made by Dr. PIERCE, Rev. Mr. MERWIN, and others.

At the meeting of the Cosmopolitan Conference, yesterday afternoon, in the Bleecker-street Hall, D. NEWBERRY lectured for an hour and a half on the "Perfectibility of Man." Messrs. CLINTON and DAVIS commented on the paper.

At a late hour last night HENRY GROOT, a native of Germany, thirty years of age, who lives at No. 20 Bleecker-street, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, and succeeded in inflicting a terrible gash which may prove fatal.

JOHN ST. JOHN, who lives in Ninety-seventh-street, near Madison-avenue, on Saturday night beat his wife so severely that yesterday she was removed to Bellevue Hospital. He was not arrested, as she refused to make a complaint against him.

Rev. C. M. PULLMAN, last night, in a discourse at the Church of Our Savior, in Thirty-fifth-street, said that intemperance should be treated as a disease; that a prohibitory law would not eradicate the evil, and that individuals should adopt, as a general rule, absolute abstinence.

The Butchers' Light Guard and Young Independent Butchers' Association of the Ninth Ward, yesterday held a joint meeting at No. 207 First-avenue, and formed a permanent political organization under the name of "The Independent German Reform Association of the Nineteenth Ward.

The explosion of a kerosene lamp yesterday morning, caused a fire on the third floor of the tenement No. 302 West Forty-second-street, occupied by MARK STEINBERG as a store-room for house-furnishing goods. The stock, insured in the Pacific for $2,000, was damaged to the amount of $200. The building was only slightly injured.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning an affray occurred in the saloon No. 127 West-street, during which PETER CUNNINGHAM, who lives in the house, fired a revolver at HUGH MCCLANAHAN, of Jersey City, and the ball, grazing his head, inflicted a slight scalp wound. CUNNINGHAM was arrested, but was discharged, as the injured man refused to make a complaint.

The Internationalists of New-York met yesterday at Reitter's Hotel, corner of Broome and Forsyth streets, for the purpose of reorganizing. After considerable wrangling they appointed officers for the various sections and made arrangements for a popular street demonstration next Sunday against THIERS, the murderer of ROSSEL, and other brave Communists.

Rev. Dr. NEWELL is delivering a course of Sunday evening discourses at the Alien-street Presbyterian Church, on the five great events of the City. His subject last night was "Political, Judicial and Mercantile Integrity," and he drew a striking picture of the worthlessness of ill-gotten wealth, illustrating his address by the position of "Boss" TWEED at the present moment.

LONG ISLAND.

Charter elections will be held, today, in the villages of Flushing and Whitestone.

The lady teacher of the Westbury school has been discharged by the Trustees because she refused to make distinction on account of color.

The rector of Trinity Church, Roslyn, Rev. S. A. MCNULTY, was thrown from his carriage a few days since in consequence of the horses taking fright.

The fair grounds at Mineola have been the scene of malicious depredations within the past week, windows have been broken, fences torn down and trees seriously injured.

Capt. RULAND, of Patchogue, recently found four oyster dredges submerged in the Great South Bay, their location being marked by a buoy. The law prohibits the use of these dredges under a heavy fine.

On Tuesday, a special meeting will be held at Long Swamp, town of Huntington, to consider the charges made against the Commissioners of the Poor, to decide what disposition shall be made of the illegal debts contracted by them.

Messrs. G. G. Walters, John Harrold, B. Hendrickson, F. M. Clowes, Lewis W. Ancrolne, S. N. Smedeker, Isaac S. Odeker, H. M. Onderdonk, were appointed a committee by the citizens of Hempstead, at a meeting called for the purpose of drafting a new charter.

STATEN ISLAND.

On Thanksgiving Day the sailors of the Seamen's Retreat were the recipients of a handsome library from Mr. ANNIN, Principal of District School No. 1, Stapleton.

On Saturday last about 9½ P. M., a fire was discovered in the house of JAMES LARKIN, on Church-road, Port Richmond. By the strenuous efforts of the Fire Department, the flames were extinguished with a trifling loss.

Yesterday morning about 5½, WILLIAM DESMOND was found lying on the sidewalk in Factoryville in an unconscious state. Having been exposed to the intense cold prevailing at that time, he was nearly frozen to death. He was conveyed by Officers BROWN and MORRIS to the residence of Mr. MORRISON, and kindly cared for.

NEW-JERSEY.

HENRY STEVENS was run over and killed last Friday, while at work on his farm, near Rahway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Helvetia	Dec. 6.	New-York	London
Westphalia	Dec. 6.	New-York	Hamburg
Algeria	Dec. 6.	New-York	Liverpool
Colorado	Dec. 6.	New-York	Liverpool
Anglia	Dec. 7.	New-York	Glasgow
Denan	Dec. 8.	New-York	Bremen
Damascus	Dec. 9.	New-York	Liverpool
Rhineland	Dec. 9.	New-York	Rotterdam
City of Antwerp	Dec. 9.	New-York	Liverpool

FOR HAVANA.

Missouri	Dec. 7.	New-York	Havana

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way.....P. A. M.; 3 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central.....5 A. M.; 4:00, 3 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.....5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven.....6 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport.....4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way.....5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail.....6 P. M.
South, through.....7 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way.....8 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver.....7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. W. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.....6 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Havana Weekly Market.

HAVANA, Dec. 2.—SUGAR—Stocks in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas—77,000 boxes and 400 bocoys; exports from Havana and Matanzas—9,100 boxes, of which 6,000 were for